The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1890. NO. 45.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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I WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
No. 4,	" "	**$4.65**

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

A BOY.

A little crib in mother's room,
A little face with baby bloom,
A little head with curly hair,
A little woolly dog, a chair.

A little while for bumps and cries,
A little while to make mud pies,
A little doubting wonder when—
A little pair of hands to clean.

A little ball, a top to spin,
A little ulster, belted in,
A little pair of pants, some strings.
A little bit of everything.

A little blustering, boisterous air,
A little spirit of 'dont care'.
A little tramping off to school,
A little shrug at woman's rule.

A little odor of cigar,
A little twilight talk with ma,
A little earnest study, then—
A little counsel grave again.

A little talk about my girl;
A little soft mustache to twirl,
A little tone of jealons fear,
A little hope the way to clear.

A little knowledge of the world.
A little self-conceit down-hurled,
A little manly purpose new,
A little woman waiting true.

A little wedding gay at eve,
A little pang the home to leave,
A little mother lone at dawn,
A little sigh—my boy has gone.

BRAVE KATE.

A Story of the Revolution.

The year 1781 was a dark and gloomy one for the Americans, who were then struggling for independence. In South Carolina affairs were in a critical situation. Gen. Green made an unsuccessful attack on the British post of Ninety-six, and withdrew his men beyond the Tiger and Broad Rivers. Lord Rawdon followed him, but could not draw the patriot General into an engagement.

At that period there stood in South Carolina a plain and unassuming house; it was a one-story building, neatly whitewashed and surrounded by a fence. The garden contained many choice flowers and the beautiful honeysuckle shaded the door and windows. It was the home of Mrs. Heath, who lived with her two daughters, while her son George was in Washington's army fighting for freedom.

Kate, the eldest of the daughters, was a beautiful girl of sixteen summers; her auburn hair hung in graceful curls down her shoulders, and her face beamed with kindness, while her eyes shone like the stars that lit up the azure vaults of heaven.

One evening, as Kate was standing at the cottage door, she beheld two mounted officers approaching. They were richly dressed, and one of them she recognized as Lord Rawdon, the commander of the British in that part of the country. They rode up to her, and Rawdon bent over his saddle and said, in a kind voice, "Well, Miss, can you let me have the use of a room for a few minutes?"

"Yes, sir, our house is open to you.

"Come, Colonel, let us hasten to business," said Rawdon, dismounting, while the Colonel did the same, the latter leading the horses to the stable.

Lord Rawdon advanced to where Kate was standing, and said, "Whose house is this, Miss?,'

"Mrs. Heath's, my Lord."

"Ha! Her son is in the rebel army, under Washington, is he not?"

Kate trembled at the insult, and she looked at the Briton with a searching glance.

"My brother is no rebel, Lord Rawdon; he is fighting for his country."

"I am sorry for that. He is a brave boy, and would, no doubt, make a good British soldier," returned Rawdon.

"Lord Rawdon, you insult me. I would sooner see George die a felon's death than see him in the King's army," was the prompt answer.

"I see you're a rebel, too, Miss Heath. But here comes the Colonel," said Rawdon, as he saw that worthy coming from the stable.

They entered the house, and went into a small room to hold a consultation. Kate thought they might have something important to say, so she resolved to play the part of eavesdropper. She told her mother of her intention, who approved of it, and Kate placed herself in a position to overhear the Briton's plans.

It was a dangerous undertaking, and she knew that if she were caught in the act of listening she would be treated as a spy, and perhaps executed, for Lord Rawdon knew no mercy. She cautiously approached the door and looked through the crevice. Rawdon and the Colonel were seated before a small table, on which lay maps. They were examining them closely, while Rawdon was explaining them to the Colonel.

"Here is Green's camp," said he, "and here is ours. We must make a bold stroke, and if it is successful, Green will be destroyed."

"I don't see why it should not succeed, do you, my Lord?"

"No, if our troops fight as well as they have heretofore, we shall succeed," said Rawden, his face assuming a triumphant expression.

I shall feel happy when the rebels are driven away from Carolina and their rule will be over," said Colonel Roberts.

"We must crush Green, Colonel. I do not want to go back to England and let it be said that I was outgeneraled by a rebel. No never!" exclaimed Rawdon, rising to his feet.

"Then we make the attack at day-break, do we not?" asked the Colonel.

"We do. Have your regiment ready, and make your men fight like demons."

"Let us go, now. But hold! what is the countersign for the picket to-night, my Lord?"

"*England*," answered Lord Rawdon, lowering his voice.

Kate listened to the Briton's plans with a wildly throbbing heart and she resolved to save the patriot army. When she heard the countersign she left the door, and busied herself in her household duties, and soon the two officers emerged from the room.

"We must go, Miss Heath; but first let me thank you for your kindness," said Rawdon.

"Your thanks are received," replied Kate.

Their horses were saddled, and the officers were soon on their way. Kate watched them until they were out of sight, and then prepared for her perilous journey, She threw on a shawl, and then went to the stable. Her fleet-footed horse neighed as she entered, and she patted him on the head said, "Well, noble Selim, you must carry me safely to-night; for if you do not, Gen. Green will be destroyed."

The animal seemed to understand her, for he gave a long whinny. Our heroine saddled Selim, led him from the stable, and was soon riding toward General Green's camp, which was eight miles distant. She rode swiftly, for she wanted to reach her destination in time to let the patriot General form him men to meet the assault. The British pickets were four miles distant, and she would be compelled to pass through their lines; but as she was in possession of the countersign, she did not fear the result. Soon Kate saw the picket's bayonet gleam in the moonlight, and heard him cry out: "Who goes there?"

"A friend, with the countersign."

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

She approached the picket and whispered, "England!"

"All right; pass on. But stop!" cried the picket, as he caught a glimpse of her face.

Kate stopped her horse, and laid her hand on a pistol. The picket approached and said, "Is it you, Miss Heath?"

"It is, Guy," returned Kate, for she recognized the soldier to be Guy Jackson, who had often visited the gardener at their house.

"Where are you going to-night, Miss Kate?" he asked.

"To see Mrs. Blake; she is very ill."

"Just like you, Miss Kat—always visiting the sick; you are a ministering angel," said the soldier.

"Thank you for the compliment, Guy, But I must be going. Good night!"

And Kate was again on her journey, while the picket returned to his post. She had to pass four miles yet ere she would be safe, so she urged on her steed. Before she had gone a hundred yards from Guy Jackson, a dozen mounted Britons rode furiously up to the picket and their lader cried out, "Did any person pass this post a short time since?"

"Yes sir," was the picket's reply.

"Do you know who it was?"

"I do; it was Miss Heath."

"Had she the countersign?"

"She had."

"I fear she is safe. Forward, men. If she escapes, General Green is saved. A hundred golden guineas and a commission to the man who catches her!" cried the leader of the band, and they dashed after the brave girl, leaving the picket in a state of bewilderment.

Kate soon heard the sound of her pursuers, and she pushed on faster. It was a race for life or death. The British horses were fresh, while hers was beginning to show signs of fatigue.

"Forward, Selim! You must take me to General Green's camp!" said Kate to her horse.

But her enemies gained upon her, and one of them seemed bent on catching her, for he was yards in advance of his comrades. Kate heard the ominous tramp of the horse, and drew her pistol. Nearer he came, until he was at her side, and then cried out, "Halt, you vile rebel!"

Those were his last words, for Kate fired, and the ball crashed through his brain. The others did not stop to look at their dead comrade, but pressed on. They neared her again, and another trooper received his death wound. The remainder halted, and a moment afterward Kate heard the American pickets cry out," Who goes there?"

"Kate Heath," cried the heroine, as she dashed through the line.

The soldier had raised his gun, but when he heard her name, it was lowered, and he answered, "All right!"

The American camp was reached; Kate threw herself from the saddle, and placed her faithful horse in charge of a soldier.

"Where is General Green's tent?" she asked.

"To the right, there, where you see that light, "replied the man, pointing to the place.

She entered the General's tent, and found him engaged in writing. He raised his eyes, then rose to his feet, and said:

"You come here at a late hour, Miss Heath."

"I do, General. You are in danger."

"How is that?" exclaimed Green.

The brave girl told her story, and the General grasped her hand, while the tears trickled down his war-worn cheeks.

"Thank heaven! you have saved my army, Miss Heath! I can never repay you!"

"I want no payment. The thought that I have done my duty, and the thanks of General Green, are worth more than gold and diamonds, was the heroic reply.

"Take my thanks, my brave girl, and may the Great Jehovah watch over and guide you through the changing scenes of life," responded Green.

"And may He save my country, too," added Kate.

"You need rest. Here, sleep in my tent to-night, while I seek a resting place among my men," said the kindhearted Green.

"I do not wish to rob you of your couch, General."

"You will not. I shall be engaged in forming my troops to meet the attack." And General Green left the tent.

Kate enjoyed a good rest that night, and in the morning General Green came to her, and joyfully exclaimed, "Good news! Lord Rawdon is in full retreat. We took a prisoner this morning, who says you frustrated their plans and saved the army. Heaven bless you for that good act! But I must leave you now, for I am going to follow Rawdon, and teach him that we can fight. When are you going home?"

"In a few minutes, General."

"Good-by, and may you have a safe journey," responded Green shaking her by the hand.

Her horse was led forth, and she was soon on the way to her home, which was reached in safety.

Kate Heath lived to see the war close, and peace and plenty spread their wings over the land, and not long afterward she was wedded to Walter Gordon, who had been a Colonel in the American army.

If you have frequent headaches, dizziness and fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign that you are not well, but are liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription a year in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice.—*Danville (N. Y.) Breeze.*

AN AWFUL VISITATION.

Secretary Tracy's Washington Mansion Burned.

His Wife and Daughter Both Die a Terrible Death.

SECRETARY TRACY.

It was about 7 o'clock in the morning when flames were seen isuing from the windows and roof of Secretary Tracy's handsome residence, 1634 I street, Washington. The neighborhood had not yet awakened, and all around was still. Within the residence not a sound was heard except the crackling of the flames, as with great tongues of fire they came out of the windows on the top floor.

Soon the front door of the mansion was opened and two male servants were seen to emerge and run for their lives. Figures robed in white then appeared at the windows.

The fire gained headway rapidly, and, although the Fire Department responded promptly, the residence was enveloped in flames when they arrived.

Secretary and Mrs. Tracy occupied the back room on the second floor. Mrs. Tracy, it is thought, was first awakened by the suffocating smoke.

Secretary Tracy was at the time unconscious, and Mrs. Tracy, with heroic devotion, attempted to drag the inanimate body of the Secretary to the window. In this she partially succeeded. Half dazed and blinded by the smoke she opened the window, and just as the firemen were putting up a ladder to rescue her she leaped to the sidewalk. Her body was picked up with severe internal injuries and a broken leg. She was taken to a neighboring house and, without recovering consciousness, died within an hour.

The ladder, which would have saved Mrs. Tracy's life had she waited but a brief moment before leaping to the sidewalk, was soon placed under the window and strong hands lifted the body of Secretary Tracy through it and carried him to the sidewalk.

The Secretary was at first thought to be dead, but it was discovered that a small spark of life yet remained. He was removed to the residence of Mr. Bancroft Davis, near by, and at 11 o'clock was reported as improving, though at that time he had not gained consciousness, and was, of course, unaware of the death of his wife and daughter.

Miss Tracy, the Secretary's unmarried daughter, occupied the third story front room, and met a fate that was terrible to behold.

The young lady could be seen at the window in the light that flickered in between the blinding smoke and flames, clad in a white robe, her hands in the attitude of prayer, and her face uplifted to Heaven.

The flames gradually hemmed her in, and she finally sank to the floor only to be recognized again by her charred remains.

A French maid, Josephine, met a similar fate in an adjoining room, where her charred and blackened remains were found.

Mrs. Wilmerding and her daughter, Miss Alice, occupied the second story front room on the same floor with Secretary and Mrs. Tracy. Both she and her daughter jumped from the windows to the grass terrace below, and while the shock to both was severe, neither received, so far as is now apparent, any serious injury.

Mrs. Wilmerding had her right wrist badly sprained. Miss Alice suffered from shock.

The bodies of Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy were removed to the residence of Attorney-General Miller. Mrs. and Miss Wilmerding were taken to Dr. Baxter's, but were afterward removed to the house of Senator Hale.

Around all these houses great crowds congregated as soon as the sad news spread, and remained during the day. Carriages and messengers stopped at the doors momentarily.

With Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy, and Mrs. Coppinger, Secretary Blaine's daughter, all lying dead, Secretary Tracy seriously ill and his health permanently impaired, Governmental circles were enshrouded in sadness and gloom.

President Harrison, as soon as he heard of the calamity, sent assistance from the Executive Mansion to aid the bereaved family, and followed himself to inquire what assistance he could render.

The members of the Cabinet, with whom Secretary Tracy was very popular, were among the first to call. They were all shocked beyond measure at the calamity, and placed their respective houses at the disposal of the afflicted family.

Secretary Tracy regained consciousness an hour or so after he was taken to the house of Mr. Davis, and a quieting opiate was then given him, under the influence of which he fell asleep.

The President and Private Secretary Halford remained at the house with Secretary Tracy until late in the afternoon. The President suggested that the Secretary be removed to the White House, but the physicians advised against any disturbance for forty-eight hours. They thought he would be strong enough for removal by that time. The President also suggested that the bodies of Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy be taken to the White House, and that the funeral take place from there. The removal was made in the afternoon.

The Tracy Family.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Tracy, the wife of Secretary of the Navy Tracy, was a lady well and favorably known in Brooklyn, where her home had been for twenty-three years. She was in the sixtieth year of her age.

General Tracy, who was born and brought up in Owego, married Miss Catlin in 1854. They resided in that place until 1865, when they came to Brooklyn, where their home has since been. Three children blessed their union, two daughters and a son.

Personally Mrs. Tracy was a very pleasant lady. She had a fair complexion and large blue eyes. In height she was slightly above the medium. She was solidly built and her face was that of an intelligent woman. Her silver-gray hair was worn smoothly brushed back from her high forehead. She talked in a very quiet tone and expressed herself in very few words.

Mrs. Emma L. Wilmerding, the eldest daughter, is a widow with one child. Mrs. Wilmerding has resided with her family since her husband's death, and went with them to Washington. Frank B. Tracy, the only son, is a handsome young man of thirty and unmarried. Miss Mary Tracy, the unmarried daughter, one of the victims of the disaster, was like her mother in appearance. She was very amiable and had a host of friends.

Funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy.

The funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy took place at 11 A. M., from the White House, and was one of the largest attended that have taken place in Washington for years. It was particularly sad, and the immense crowd inside and out of the Executive Mansion felt it, and many showed their sorrow by tears.

The great East Room was arranged so that 340 chairs were placed in a hollow circle around the two caskets. A great palm from the White House conservatory stood at the head of the two coffins. The heads of the caskets had been changed to the east, and they were literally covered with floral tributes.

Just before eleven o'clock the Schubert Quartette, stationed just within the entrance to the East Room from the main corridor, sang the hymn, "I Cannot Always Trace the Way." The members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Blaine, acting as pallbearers, soon after entered and took seats at the right of the caskets. They were followed by the funeral procession, Secretary Tracy and his son Frank walking arm and arm at the head.

As soon as they were seated, the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church, consisting of sixteen white-surpliced boys and four men, entered the main corridor from the far end, and, as they passed along its length with slow and measured step, sang as a processional the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light." The Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, then began the Episcopal burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life." At the conclusion the choir sang the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, pastor of the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church. It began at the twentieth verse of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians. The choir then sang "Rock of Ages, Cleft for Me." A prayer, read by Dr. Douglas, concluded the services.

The President, with Secretary Tracy on his arm, first passed out of the room, and next to them came Mr. Frank Tracy, who was so overcome that he had to be supported by two of the ushers. Following the procession come the choir, singing as a recessional hymn, "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide; the darkness deepens, Lord with me abide."

The bodies were removed to the hearses and the funeral procession was formed, the cortege moving slowly to Rock Creek Cemetery, just beyond the Soldiers' Home, where the bodies were placed in a receiving vault to await Secretary Tracy's determination in regard to their permanent resting place.

Secretary Tracy did not go to the cemetery, as it was feared the task might prove too much for his strength. The President occupied a carriage with Mr. Frank Tracy. A long line of carriages containing nearly all of those who attended the services at the White House followed the remains to the cemetery.

ROASTED TO DEATH.

Result of Drunken Revelry Among Polish Miners.

In the village of Marshwood, Penn., where houses are built in blocks of ten by the Moosic Coal Company for the residences of their miners and laborers, four lives have been sacrificed in a fire resulting from the carelessness of drunken revellers, and ten houses were destroyed.

There was a christening at the residence of a Polander named Pulaski. It was largely attended by the Poles of the community, who had gathered to make merry over the naming of the latest Polish arrival to the mountain village. Whisky flowed freely. A dance was inaugurated and during the drunken festivities a kerosene lamp was overturned, which fell on the floor and exploded.

There was no one sober enough to immediately extinguish the flames and the burning oil ran about the room igniting everything combustible. In a few minutes the building was in flames.

From one dwelling to another the flames quickly spread. The fire was quicker than those who endeavored to awaken the sleepers and it spread with such rapidity that in less than fifteen minutes the entire block was enveloped. The men, women and children rushed from the burning building in their night clothes, being unable to save any of their effects.

The house of Joseph Strauss was in flames before the rescuing parties arrived. After considerable effort the occupants were aroused and all were taken out alive except Mrs. Strauss and her two children, who occupied a room in the upper story. Several men ran into the burning apartment, but were forced back by the fierce heat.

While the attempt was being made to save the lives of these people, another band of rescuers went into an adjoining building and attempted in vain to save a Polander named Mike Switz. He was asleep when the fire broke out, and it is not known that he ever awakened. His blackened and charred body was taken from the ruins yesterday, as were also the other three bodies.

As all the possessions of the occupants of the burned block are destroyed, those whose lives are saved are destitute, many of them not having a garment to cover themselves The Moosic Coal Company sent temporary relief to the stricken people.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Great Damage to Property in Oregon and Washington.

Heavy rains and melting snow have resulted in disastrous floods in Oregon and Washington. Portland, Ore., was partly submerged, and the only travel through the principal business streets was by small boats. Many bridges were swept away. All railroad communication south and east of Portland was cut off for five days.

The wagon bridge across the Willamette River at Salem, Ore., was carried away. The structure was 1000 feet long and cost about $75,000. No less than ten million logs have been swept away on the Willamette and Columbia Rivers. Large quantities of sawed lumber and a number of sawmills on the river have also been carried away. The damage was estimated at over $500,000.

At Tacoma, Washington, the Willamette River was higher than for twenty years past, and much damage was inflicted.

A MONSTROUS ICEBERG.

One 700 Feet High and a Mile Long Passed by a Steamship.

Reports of dangerous icebergs lying directly in the path of Western-bound steamships still come in, and the hydrographic officers have warned mariners of the dangers attending a "northern passage." Captain Evans, of the British steamship Mineola, which has arrived at Philadelphia from Hamburg, reports having passed within a few miles of a floating island of ice 700 feet high and a mile long.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, the noted Brooklyn divine, has returned from his pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

HON. SETH LOW, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, was installed eleventh President of Columbia College at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, with impressive ceremonies.

THE Gloucester fishing schooner Alice M. Stouple was reported lost at sea with a crew of fourteen souls.

THE New York Presbytery, by a vote of 93 to 43, accepted the report by the special committee in favor of revision of the Confession of Faith.

THE New England Agricultural Society met at Boston.

GENERAL JOHN D. ANDERSON, of Augusta, Me., has been elected Commander G. A. R., Department of Maine.

THE advance sheets of the Controller's report in New Jersey showed a serious deficiency in the finances of the State.

THE Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts began its convention in Boston.

THE Justices of the Supreme Court were entertained by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

THE British ship Thanemore reached Boston, with one-half of the crew of the Norwegian ship Josephine, who were rescued at sea. The other seven Scandinavians were lost during the prevailing hurricanes.

MRS. WONG AH TUCK, the young wife of a Chinese merchant in San Francisco, arrived at New York city disguised as a boy, in company with Lo Ung. The Wongs in New York took the runaway woman in charge until they can get an explanation and instructions from Wong Ah Tuck.

TWO workmen employed in a wire mill at Trenton, N. J., were pierced by red hot wires and suffered shocking and fatal injuries.

TWO Brooklyn factories were destroyed by a fire which started at 143 Spencer street. Two firemen were injured and about $100,000 damage done.

SARAH RICE and Amelia Vallancourt were fatally burned in the one-story waste house of the Tremont and Suffolk Company's mill, at Lowell, Mass.

A FIRE which broke out at Rochester, N. Y., caused a loss of nearly $100,000. J. K. Hunt's large box factory and two adjoining building were entirely destroyed.

South and West.

THE three sons of James Bright, of Kirkland Township, Ind., were found dead in their beds. They had been suffering from influenza, but when they retired the previous night their condition was not considered dangerous.

THE Chicago Presbytery declared for a revision of the Confession of Faith.

MENINGITIS has become epidemic in many parts of Texas, and people are dying rapidly. The Belcher district has already lost thirty, and many more were dying. Not a single person attacked by the disease has recovered.

THE house of William D. Ellis, of Chicago, was burned in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, who returned just in time to save a nine months' old baby from death. A servant and a two-year-old daughter were burned to death.

REV. S. R. FRAZIER, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Youngstown, Ohio, and well known as an eloquent orator and successful lecturer on Japan, has suddenly become insane.

CORA AND ANNIE BROCK ate a poisoned cake intended for rats in the Schietz bakery at St. Louis, and both died.

JOHN KELLY, of Marianna, Ark., murdered his wife, from whom he had been separated, and a young man with whom she was living. He then forced a neighbor named Owens to accompany him to the woods. Neither was seen again.

A FREIGHT train crashed through a bridge at Peoria, Ill., and the cars were precipitated into the Illinois River. The engineer, fireman and brakeman were killed.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Cincinnati by a public announcement that Theodore Hayman, Superintendent of the crematory, has been for months stealing and selling the coffins of those brought for cremation.

A NORTH bound passenger train struck a hand car near Clear Lake, Minn. Three section men on the hand car were killed.

AN important vacancy in the Ohio Senate has been filled by the election of a Democrat. Had the Republican candidate been successful the Senate would have been a tie, with a Republican Lieutenant-Governor to give a casting vote.

AN oil still belonging to the Standard Oil Company exploded at Lima, Ohio, killing Patrick Ryan and injuring five other men.

AURORA, Ill., has been quarantined owing to a smallpox scourge.

FRANK CHAPMAN, Fred Young and James Bury were drowned while attempting to cross the St. Clair River at Marine City, Mich., in a skiff.

F. A. WALTON, a trusted employe of the Pacific Express Company at Dallas, Texas, absconded with a package containing $35,000.

A WRIT of error has been granted to the Chicago Anarchists in Joliet Penitentiary, so that their case may again be brought before the United States Supreme Court.

FIVE Chinese on their way to Dutch Flat, Cal., were overwhelmed by an avalanche and killed.

THE Navajo Indians in San Juan County, New Mexico, have been harrassing the settlers on account of the recent killing of an Indian. About five hundred warriors left their reservation, and the settlers were greatly alarmed.

AFTER the adjournment of the Montana Senate, eight Democratic Senators, incensed at the ruling of Lieutenant-Governor Rickards in counting them present when they refused to vote, took trains going in different directions. They said they were going beyond the State line to get out of reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Their absence blocked all legislation.

Washington.

OWING to the calamity which befell Secretary Tracy's family President Harrison and the other Cabinet members abandoned their intended visit to New York to participate in the exercises in celebration of the Centennial of the United States Supreme Court.

THE Senate Committee on Agriculture decided to refer the bill transferring the Weather Bureau to the Department of Agriculture to Chief Signal Officer Greely for his views on the subject.

THE report of Adjutant-General Skelton upon the militia force of the United States has been sent to the Senate. It shows the strength of the militia to consist of 8052 officers, 103,292 men, and 7,352,171 men not organized but available for duty.

REAR-ADMIRAL STEPHEN P. QUACKENBUSH, U. S. N. (retired), died at his residence at Washington, aged sixty-seven.

SENATOR SHERMAN and Murat Halstead, the Cincinnati editor, succeeded Governor Campbell, of Ohio, as witnesses before the House Committee on the Ballot Box Forgery.

NOMINATIONS by the President: James W. Remick to be United States Attorney for the District of New Hampshire; Paris Kilbourne, to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; Collectors of Customs—Alanson W. Beard, district of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; George B. Edmonds, at Fairfield, Conn.; Louis McKenzie Bell, at Alexandria, Va.; J. H. Pinkerton, at St. Mark's, Fla.; Frank A. Vaughan, at Saluria, Tex.

THE Colored Convention elected P. B. S. Pinchback President of the new organization and adjourned after issuing an address to the country.

Foreign.

JOHN RIED & CO., one of the oldest shipbuilding firms on the Clyde, Scotland, have failed, with heavy liabilities.

ON the steamer La Plata during her voyage from Buenos Ayres to Antwerp $170,000 in specie and bonds were stolen.

HERR SCHMITZ, editor of the Cologne *Gazette*, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in a fortress for publishing calumnies against the Empress Frederick, mother of Emperor William.

AN American officer has arrived at McLeod, in Northwest Canada, to try and recover the white girl held captive there by the Blackfeet Indians.

PORTUGAL has been notified that England will agree to a conference to settle the dispute between the two nations.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, sent a sensational rescript to Prince Bismarck and an order to Minister Berlepsch regarding measures for workingmen.

THE Pope has issued a decree empowering the Bishops in all countries recently visited by the influenza to absolve the faithful from fasting until further notice.

THE municipal authorities of Lisbon have given 100 contos to the Portuguese national defence fund. The Archbishop convened the clergy and directed them to collect funds for this purpose in every parish.

THE Colonial Federation Conference was opened at Melbourne, Australia. James Service, Prime Minister of Victoria, was elected to preside. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

ALL WERE MURDERED.

A Ghastly Spectacle on the Frozen Prairie.

Four bodies lying on the cold, windswept prairie were the ghastly marks of a tragedy discovered by two cowboys near Wichita, Kan. James Horner and Thomas Hemp were riding along when they came upon a mover's wagon, from which the horses were missing. A short distance from the wagon was the body of a man apparently about fifty years of age. There were four bullet-wounds in his body.

Near the man lay a woman, apparently the same age. The body was evidently that of his wife. There was bullet-wound in the side of her head and a hole clear through her breast. Two feet away was the corpse of a beautiful girl evidently twenty. The face was turned upward. She had been shot through the head and the congealed blood had matted her hair, making an awful picture. Near by was the body of a boy. An ugly bullet-hole in the forehead showed how he met his end.

The object of the murders must have been robbery, for the whole of the traveling outfit was completely stripped. There was nothing left to show the identity of the dead people. The discovery was reported to Purcell and a deputy-marshal set out to investigate. The cowboys say that from the condition of the bodies the shooting probably occurred ten days previous.

FAMILY OF SIX PERISH.

Father and Mother and Four Children Drowned.

A chain of four lakes, known as the Binnewaters, is located along the line of the Waterkill Valley Railroad, a few miles from Kingston, N. Y They are great resorts for pleasure seekers, both summer and winter, as they abound with fish and are surrounded by woods. The third Binnewater, which is between six and seven miles from there, has been the scene of an appalling accident. The four children of Jacob R. Slater went skating on the lake, the ice being hardly two inches thick. They had been skating a little while only when the ice gave way and they were struggling in the water.

Their cries for help were heard by their parents, who hastened to the scene only to find that their loved ones were far from the shore beyond their reach. The mother, frantic with grief, and with uplifted hands, ran wildly in the direction of her children in a vain attempt to rescue them. As she approached the spot where they had broken through, the ice gave way beneath her feet, and she, too, was floundering about in the water. Mr. Slater, who was only a few feet behind his wife, also fell in, and all were drowned.

News of the accident spread rapidly, and by nightfall hundreds of people lined the shore of the lake while efforts were being made to recover the bodies.

POSTAL PRIZES.

Twelve Gold Medals for the Quickest Men on Railway Routes.

General Order No. 393, just issued by the General Superintendent of the Postoffice Department, notifies the railway postal clerks throughout the country that at the close of 1890 twelve gold medals will be presented to the most efficient men.

They will be known as "The Postmaster General Medals," and one will be awarded to the clerk in each of the eleven divisions who shall have made the best general record on the largest number of cards representing postoffices distributed by routes or by counties, modified by the class of the clerk, the error slip record and the car work.

The twelfth medal will be awarded to the clerk of any class in any division who shall during the year correctly distribute, in the shortest time and with the largest number of separations, cards representing the greatest number of postoffices.

Committees to determine the award of the division medals will be selected by the clerks in their respective divisions, in a manner to be arranged by the Division Superintendent, and a committee to award the twelfth medal will be designated by the General Superintendent.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

Socialists and Police Killed and Wounded in Germany.

During a Socialist electoral meeting at Stassfurt, Germany, while Deputy Heine was speaking the overflow from the meeting collided with the police and a free fight followed. Knives and stones were used. The police fired with blank cartridges without effect, and then used ball cartridges. One woman was killed, four civilians were wounded and several policemen were stabbed.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED.

A Bad Wreck by Reason of a Defective Bridge.

A construction train with a gang of laborers went through a bridge sixty-eight feet high near The Dalles, Ore.

Ten of the men were killed and sixteen injured. Conductor French had his skull and leg broken; Engineer George was badly hurt and Brakeman Seely was also injured. The accident occurred about a mile west of Cascade Locks and three doctors went at once to that point from The Dalles. The bridge was rendered unsafe by the recent heavy rains.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE edged-tool manufacturers have formed a trust.

A SEVERE edit against the practice of dueling has been issued in Japan.

THE total revenue of France for 1889 was $614,200,000, and the total expenditures $621,400,000.

PROLONGED droughts and frequent fires made Cuba's sugar crop a very small one this season.

A TUNNEL will be constructed under the Chicago River forty feet below the surface of the water.

THE Supreme Court has affirmed the constitutionality of the oath proposed to be required of Morman voters in Idaho.

A CENSUS of the Americans residing in Berlin shows the number to be now 4000. Five years ago there were only 2000.

A BILL was introduced in the Canadian Parliament to abolish French as the official language in the northwest territories.

THE national flower campaign is finally over, and of all the votes sent in seventy per cent. were in favor of the golden rod.

THE fashionable exodus to Europe is opening early this year, there already being a large number of New Yorkers who have sailed.

CORN has been adjudged a fuel by a Wichita (Kan.) Justice, in a case of attachment for debt, and it was then declared exempt.

THE new passport regulations that recently came into force in Russia oblige travelers to carry their photographs annexed to their passes.

FIVE warships for the Turkish Navy have been launched at Constantinople. One of these was a covette, three were gunboats, and one was a torpedo boat.

THE Italian East African Company will organize extensive factories and whatever establishments may be necessary to work great plantations in Africa.

GOVERNOR LOWRY, of Msssissippi, in his recent message forcibly recommends the Legislature to take steps to put an end to the carrying of concealed weapons.

THE exhibit of American Indian corn, that was to have been given at the Paris Exposition, will take place at the Edinburgh Exhibition, which opens in May next.

THE Bulgarian Government, displeased at Servia for declining to conclude a treaty of commerce, has decided to fortify the Bulgarian frontier along the valley of the Timok, and is to commence works immediately at Widdin and Coula.

THE committee of the African Anti-Slavery Conference of Brussels, to which the subject was referred, has agreed upon the establishment of measures of surveillance over the caravan routes in order to prevent the overland transport of slaves.

FRANCE produces annually 20,000,000 tons of coal; Germany, 70,000,000, and England, 165,000,000. The annual consumption of France amounts to 1560 pounds for every inhabitant; in Germany, 3000 pounds; in Belgium, 4200 pounds; and in England, 7400 pounds.

IN the room of the United States Senate Committee on Naval Affairs hang the antlers of two deers, mounted to serve as wall ornaments. They were sent to Senators Gray and McPherson by Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, who killed the animals on a recent hunt in his native State.

THE census bill to be introduced by the English Government will provide that hereafter the census be taken every five years.

ADVICES from California brought the news that in the Sierras the snow was seventeen feet deep on the level, and in many places it had drifted to a depth of thirty feet. At points along the railroads the telegraph poles were entirely out of sight.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

WILLIAM S. GILBERT, the librettist, says that he never reads criticisms of his own works.

LONDON'S theatres are said to have had a "flat, stale and altogether unprofitable" winter.

KARL MERZ, known throughout the United States as an eminent musician, recently died at Worcester, Ohio.

"THE Gondoliers," Gilbert and Sullivan's latest comic opera, will shortly be sung in German in Munich.

WILLIAM CRANE in his new play, "The Senator," is said to make up so as to resemble Senator Plumb, of Kansas.

MISS ADELE AUS DER OHE, the eminent pianist, has been playing a number of successful recitals in Boston and Providence.

THE production of "As You Like It" at the St. James's Theatre in London was postponed in consequence of the illness of Mrs. Langtry.

HENRIK IBSEN, the Norwegian playwright, is thought by some good critics to be the most original dramatist of the nineteenth century.

A PLAY at one of the English theatres has just had to be modified because the actors had a superstition against the appearance of a peacock or its feathers on the stage.

SIMS REEVE, the once famous tenor, is living in London, at the age of seventy. It is said that while his voice is apparently unimpaired, he does not wish to sing in public any more.

WILSON BARRETT was offered $1000 to give a performance of "The Silver King" in Chicago on a Sunday night, but refused on the ground that it would be an affront to his Sabbath observing friends.

THE most noted colored actress of the day is Henrietta Vinton Davis, of Baltimore. She made her debut in Washington, in 1883, and has been well received in such roles as Juliet, Desdemona, Queen Elizabeth and Leah.

IT has been determined to give a concert in London during the ensuing season, which Dr. Joachim will be asked to conduct. The proceeds will be devoted to the general fund for the establishment, in the house of his birth, of a Beethoven museum.

MRS. ERVING WINSLOW, the Boston actress and elocutionist, has been giving readings of Ibsen's plays, "A Doll's Home," "Pillars of Society," "The Lady of the Sea," etc., which have been received with much pleasure by the admirers of the Norwegian dramatist.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

31ST DAY.—Immediately after the reading of the Senate journal, Mr. Cameron announced the recent afflictions in the families of two members of the Cabinet, Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, and moved an adjournment, which was agreed to unanimously.

32D DAY.—Mr. Westcott introduced a bill providing for the admission of the Territory of New Mexico. Referred....In executive session Mr. Sherman called up the Samoan treaty, and for over three hours it was under discussion. Senator Eustis led the attack upon the treaty, asserting that by its terms the United States was placed at a disadvantage compared with the other treaty powers—Germany and England. The discussion continued until 5 o'clock, when the roll was called upon the question of ratifying the treaty. The motion to ratify was adopted with only 12 negative votes....Confirmation was announced of the nomination of John M Clark to be Collector of the Port of Chicago; Augustine Heard, of Massachusetts, to be Consul General and Minister Resident to Corea, and William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be Solicitor General.

33D DAY.—A debate took place on the subject of providing additional committee rooms ...The bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools was taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Blair addressed the Senate in advocacy of it....Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations reported the following joint resolution, which was placed on the calendar: *Resolved*, That the United States of America congratulates the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self government, based upon the free consent of the governed, and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government.

34TH DAY.—The Senate took up the bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Clerk finished the reading of the bill, which had been begun the day previous. Various formal amendments were offered and agreed to....Mr. Blair resumed his speech on his National Educational bill....Mr. Gibson introduced a joint resolution providing for an appropriation of $4,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi River and the harbors of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg and Memphis....In executive session, a motion of Mr. Edmunds to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified, was called up and laid on the tabl by a vote of 39 to 13.

In the House.

35TH DAY.—The contested election case of Smith against Jackson, which was the cause of the big row in the House of Representatives, has ended. After a long debate it was voted to award the seat in the IVth West Virginia contested election case to Mr. Smith, the Republican contestant.

36TH DAY.—Immediately upon the House being called to order the Democrats demanded the reading of the journal in full, and when it was completed Mr. Springer declared that a part had been omitted and demanded the reading of the omitted portion. The Speaker paid no attention to Mr. Springer, but recognized Mr. McKinley, who moved the approval of the journal and demanded the previous question, which was ordered, 165 to none....The Speaker then laid before the House various Senate bills ....Without accomplishing anything the House, at 4:15, adjourned.

37TH DAY.—There being a tacit understanding between the Republicans and Democrats that no effort would be made for the transaction of business (a large number having gone to attend the funeral of Mrs. and Miss Tracy), the Clerk was permitted to read the journal in its abridged form. The Democrats did not wish to go on record as approving the journal, and consequently demanded the yeas and nays on that motion. The journal was approved—yeas 150, nays 0.

38TH DAY.—The Democrats carried out their policy of silent protest against the rulings of the Speaker by declining to vote upon the question of approving the journal. It was, however, approved by a vote of yeas, 153; nays, 0—the constitutional quorum being counted by the Speaker....Mr. Cannon, from the Committee on Rules, reported the new code of rules, and it was ordered printed and recommitted....Mr. Tarsney offered a resolution reciting that it is charged that many hundred individuals entered Oklahoma in violation of the act of Congress, and directing the Speaker to appoint a committee to investigate the matter. Referred to the Committee on Rules....A bill for the relief of the survivors of the Samoan disaster was passed.

39TH DAY.—Bills were passed increasing to $100 a month the pension of General Duryea, of "Duryea's Zouaves," and appropriating $40,000 for the maintenance of the Marion branch of the National Home for the Volunteer Soldiers for 1890.

RIOT IN A CHURCH.

A Pastor's Personal Remarks Cause a General Fight.

During service in a Virginia County church about thirty miles from Sparta, N. C., Rev. Joseph M. Stroke, in the course of his remarks, said: "There is a man in this congregation who is so mean to his wife that it is a wonder God does not rain down fire and brimstone upon his head and consume him."

The preacher pointed his finger toward Thomas Coleman, who occupied a seat near the pulpit, and as he did so that individual jumped to his feet to inquire if the parson meant to be personal in his remarks. No sooner was Coleman on his feet than half a dozen deacons were up demanding that he sit down. Everything was in an uproar and an attempt was made to eject Coleman. Coleman resisted and, seizing a stick of wood lying near the stove, he began to wield it hard and fast, knocking four men to the floor and killing Jeremiah Ferguson. One man wrenched the club from Coleman and dealt him a fatal blow across the head.

The riot lasted six minutes and was participated in by many of the congregation, who used clubs as weapons. Besides the two men killed, three others were badly wounded.

MANY CHINAMEN DROWNED

Overwhelmed by a Cloud Burst on the Yantze River.

Chinese advices give an account of a recent disastrons cloud burst in the Yantze River, near Nankin. At about ten o'clock in the morning two large black clouds suddenly appeared and soon enveloped everything like a thick fog. The waters in the river were much disturbed. The two clouds eventually reached Tsitlichow, when they burst asunder. During the disturbance many boats were destroyed and over one hundred people were drowned. More than fifty were picked up in an exhausted condition by the Chineses Life Preserving Association. Those who lost their lives were buried by the authorities.

THE Russian Government will shortly issue a ukase prohibiting Germans from colonizing in Southern Russia, where recently they have settled in considerable numbers.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The House on the Wall."

TEXT: "*And the young men that were spies went in, and brought out Rahab, and her father, and her mother, and her brethren, and all that she had.*"—Joshua vi., 23.

An enthusisastic welcome was given to Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, when he preached his first sermon after his return from the Holy Land. Every seat was occupied, and all standing room, even the space on the stage behind the preacher, was filled. The two opening hymns were "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and "Land Ahead." Before he began preaching, Dr. Talmage told his people he was glad to reach home, and speaking of his church which was burned he expressed his great pleasure that the new walls were already rising. The subject of the sermon was "The House on the Wall." The preacher said:

When, only a few weeks ago, I visited Jericho, I said: Can it be possible that this dilapidated place is Jericho that Mark Antony gave as a wedding present to Cleopatra? Where are the groves of palm trees? Where are Herod's palaces that once stood here? Where is the great theatre from the stage of which Salome told the people that Herod was dead? Where is the sycamore tree on the limb of which Zaccheus sat when Jesus passed this place? Where is the wreck of the walls that fell at the blowing of the rams' horns? But the fact that all these have disappeared did not hinder me from seeing in imagination the smash of everything on the fated day, save one house on the wall. That scene centuries ago comes back to me as though it were yesterday.

There is a very sick and sad house in the city of Jericho. What is the matter? Is it poverty? No. Worse than that. Is it leprosy? No. Worse than that. Is it death? No. Worse than that. A daughter has forsaken her home. By what infernal plot she was induced to leave I know not; but they look in vain for her return. Sometimes they hear a footstep very much like hers, and they start up and say: "She comes!" but only to sink back again into disappointment. That is the first scene in this drama of the Bible.

In a house on the wall of the city is that daughter. That is her home now. Two spies have come from the invading army to look around through Jericho and see how best it may be taken. Yonder is the lost child, in that dwelling on the wall of the city.

First, Rahab—for that was the name of the lost child—first, Rahab secretes the two spies and gets their pursuers off the track; but after awhile she says to them: "I will make a bargain with you. I will save your life if you will save my life, and the life of my father and my mother and my brothers and my sisters when the victorious army comes upon the city." Oh, she had not forgotten her home yet, you see. The wanderer never orgets home.

No sooner have the men untied the scarlet cord from their bodies than they look up and they say: "You had better get all your friends in this house—your father, your mother, your brothers and your sisters; you had better get them in this house. And, then, after you have them here, take this red cord which you have put around our bodies and tie it across the window; and when our victorious army comes up, and sees that scarlet thread in the window, they will spare this house and all who are in it. Shall it be so?" cried the spies. "Aye, aye," said Rahab, from the window, "it shall be so." That is the second scene in this Bible drama. There is a knock at the door of the old man. He looks up, and says: "Come in," and lo! there is Rahab, the lost child; but she has no time to talk. They gather in excitement around her, and she says to them: "Get ready quickly, and go with me to my house. The army is coming! The trumpet! Make haste! Fly! The enemy!" That is the third scene in this Bible drama.

The hosts of Israel are all around about the doomed city of Jericho. Crash! goes the great metropolis, heaps on heaps. The air suffocating with the dust, and horrible with the screams of a dying city. All the houses flat down. All the people dead. Ah, no, no. On a crag of the wall—the only piece of the wall left standing—there is a house which we must enter. There is a family there that have been spared. Who are they? Let us go and see. Rahab, her father, her mother, her brothers, her sisters, all safe, and the only house left standing in all the city. What saved them! Can you tell me why? O, it was the scarlet line in the window. That is the fourth scene in this Bible drama.

My friends, there are foes coming upon us, more deadly and more tremendous, to overthrow our immortal interests. They will trample us down and crush us out forever, unless there be some skilful mode of rescue open.

In the first place, carrying out the idea of my text, we must stretch this scarlet cord across the window of our rescue. There comes a time when a man is surrounded. What is that in the front door of his soul? It is the threatenings of the future. What is that in the back door of his soul? It is the sins of the past. He cannot get out of either of those doorways. If he attempts it he will be cut to pieces. What shall he do? Escape through the window of God's mercy. That sunshine has been pouring in for many a day. God's inviting mercy. God's pardoning mercy. God's all conquering mercy. God's everlasting mercy.

It is easy to get into sin, young man. It is not so easy to get out of it. A young man goes to the marble counter of a hotel. He asks for a brandy smash—called so, I suppose, because it smashes the man that takes it. There is no intoxication in it. As the young man receives it he does not seem to be at all excited. It does not give any glossiness to the eye. He walks home in beautiful apparel, and all his prospects are brilliant. That drink is not going to destroy him, but it is the first step on a bad road. Years have passed on, and I see that young man after he has gone the whole length of dissipation. It is midnight, and he is in a hotel—perhaps the very one where he took the first drink. A delirium is upon him. He rises from the bed and comes to the window, and it is easily lifted; so he lifts it. Then he pushes back the blinds and puts his foot on the window sill. Then he gives one spring, and the watchman finds his disfigured body, unrecognizable, on the pavement. O, if he had only waited a little—if he had come down on the scarlet ladder that Jesus holds from the wall for him, and for you, and for me; but no, he made one jump, and was gone.

Still further: We must take this red cord of the text and stretch it across the window of our households. When the Israelitish army came up against Jericho they said: "What is that in the window?" Some one said: "That is a scarlet line." "Oh," said some one else, "that must be the house that was to be spared. Don't touch it." That line was thick enough, and long enough, and conspicuous enough, to save Rahab, her father, her mother, her brothers and her sisters—the entire family. Have our households as good protection? Have your children been consecrated to Christ? Have you been washed in the blood of the atonement? In what room do you have family prayers? Show me where it is you are accustomed to kneel. The sky is black with the coming deluge. Is your family inside or outside of the ark? It is a sad thing for a man to reject Christ; but to lie down in the night of sin, across the path to heaven, so that his family come up and trip over him—that is terrfic. It is a sad thing for a mother to reject Christ; but to gather her family around her, and then take them by the hand and lead them out into paths of worldliness, away from God and Heaven. Alas! alas! you owe to your children, oh, father, oh, mother, more than food, more than clothing, more than shelter—you owe them the example of a prayerful, consecrated, pronounced, out-and-out Christian life. You cannot afford to keep it away from them.

Now, as I stand here, you do not see any hands outstretched toward me, and yet there are hands on my brow and hands on both my shoulders. They are hands of parental benediction. It is quite a good many years ago now since we folded those hands as they began the last sleep on the banks of the Raritan in the village cemetery; but those hands are stretched out toward me to-day, and they are just as warm and they are just as gentle as when I sat on her knee at five years of age. And I shall never shake off those hands. I do not want to. They have helped me so much a thousand times already, and I do not expect to have a trouble or a trial betwen this and my grave where those hands will not help me. It was not a very splendid home, as the world calls it; but we had a family Bible there, well worn by tender perusal; and there was a family altar there, where we knelt morning and night; and there was a holy Sabbath there; and stretched in a straight line or hung in loops or festoons, there was a scarlet line in the window. Oh, the tender, precious, blessed memory of a Christian home! Is that the impression you are making upon your children? When you are dead—and it will not be long before you are—when you are dead, will your child say: "If there ever was a good Christian father, mine was one. If there ever was a good Christian mother, mine was one?"

Still further, we want this scarlet line of the text drawn across the window of our prospects. To-day, my friends, we sit in the window of earthly prospects, and we look off toward the hills of heaven and the landscape of eternal beauty. God has opened the window for us, and we look out. We now only get a dim outline of the inhabitants. We now only here and there catch a note of the exquisite harmony.

But blessed be God for this scarlet line in the window. That tells me that the blood of Christ bought that home for my soul, and I shall go there when my work is done. And as I put my hand on that scarlet line, everything in the future brightens.

If from this window of earthly prospects we can almost see our loved ones who went away, then from their towers of light, I think they can fully see us. And so I wave them the glory, and I wave them the joy, and I say: "Have you got through with all your troubles?" and their voices answer: "God hath wiped away all tears from our eyes." I say: "Is it as grand up there as you thought it would be?" and the voices answer: "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for those that love Him." I say: "Do you have any more struggle for bread?" and they answer: "We hunger no more, we thirst no more." And I say: "Have you been out to the cemetery of the golden city?" and they answer: "There is no death here." And I look out through the heavens, and I say: "Where do you get your light from nights, and what do you burn in the temple?" and they answer: "There is no night here, and we have no need of candle or of star." And I say: "What book do you sing out of?" and they answer: "The Hallelujah Chorus." And I say: "In the splendor and magnificence of the city, don't you ever get lost?" and they answer: "The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne leadeth us to living fountains of water."

O how near they seem. Their wings—do you not feel them? Their harps—do you not hear them? And all that through the window of our earthly prospects, across which stretcheth the scarlet line. Be that my choice color forever. Is it too glaring for you? Do you like the blue because it reminds you of the sky, or the green because it makes you think of the foliage, or the black because it has in it the shadow of the night? I take the scarlet because it shall make me think of the price that was paid for my soul. O the blood! the blood! the blood of the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. I see where you are. You are at the crossroads. The next step decides everything. Pause before you take it; but do not pause too long. I hear the blast of the trumpet that wakes the dead. Look out! Look out! For in that day, and in our closing moment on earth, better than any other defence or barricade, however high or broad or stupendous, will be the little, thin, scarlet thread in the window.

THE doctors of Brooklyn have followed the lead of their brethren of Jersey City and established a Physician's Protective Alliance. The society has grown until it now numbers 400 members. The bills turned in during the first month by the members aggregated $32,000, and two black lists have been printed, in which are the names and addresses of 1,440 residents of Brooklyn who are in arrears for their medical attendance.

STANLEY sees fine prospects for railways in Africa. According to his estimates 800 miles could be laid down for $17,000,000. This mileage would open to commerce four great river basins, with a total area of 2,370,000 square miles, and a total population of 80,960,000. Of the resources of the region he speaks in the highest terms.

IT is claimed that phosphate is found in only three places throughout the United States—South Carolina, New Mexico, and Florida. In New Mexico it is about exhausted, while in Florida it is more extensive than in South Carolina and assays twenty-five per cent. more.

A MICHIGAN man, true to his ruling passion, beat down the trader from whom he bought a pistol with which he committed suicide. He got twenty-five cents off from the price.

A NEW contrivance has been applied to watches called an "appointment reminder." A small dial is set into the watch's face upon which one can set the hands at any hour required.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 16.

Lesson Text: "The Ministry of John," Luke iii., 7-22—Golden Text: Matt. iii., 2—Commentary.

7. "Then said He to the multitude that came forth to be baptized of Him." He had not come forth from the wilderness of His own accord, He did not run without being sent, for the word of God came unto Him in the wilderness (verse 2) and He came forth at His command. We should always be sure that God is calling, and not enter upon any work simply because we think it right to do so; when He putteth forth His own sheep He goeth before them, and the sheep follow Him, for they know His voice (John x., 4).

"O generation of vipers! (R. V., ye offspring of vipers) who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?" Matt. iii., 7, says that he addressed these words to the many Pharisees and Sadducees who came to his baptism. They were the religious people of the day, fully described by Jesus in His eight woes in Matt. xxiii., and by the Spirit in Acts xxiii., 8. The religion of the former was all outward, to be seen by men, while their hearts were full of hypocrisy and iniquity (Matt. xxiii., 28); the latter denied the resurrection and that there were angels or spirits. Jesus called them by the same name as John, and told them that they were children of the devil, the father of lies (John viii., 44).

8. "Bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of repentance." They trusted in the fact that they were descendants of Abraham, and therefore the promises to him were sure to them; they did not see that in order to be true children of Abraham they must believe as he believed and live as he lived. They were like those in our day who think that, because they have been baptized in infancy and in due time confirmed, therefore they are Christians and sure of heaven, no matter how they live.

9. "Every tree, therefore, which bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down and cast into the fire." Jesus used the very same words in His sermon on the mount (Matt. vii., 19), and taught the same truth in His parable of the barren fig tree (Luke xiii., 6-9). In the creation the word to every living creature was: "Be fruitful and multiply" (Gen. i., 22, 28). To the disciples Jesus said: "Herein is My Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit" (John xv., 8).

10, 11. "The people (R. V., the multitudes) asked him, saying: "What shall we do, then?" Having heard His words to the religious leaders, the common people ask what message He has for them. They made no boast of their goodness, did not display their religion, perhaps felt that they had none to speak of; they were the working people, and it required all their efforts to earn enough and keep body and soul together; but they had heard the cry to repent, for the kingdom was at hand; they had come to be baptized, and now how can they show their sincerity? The answer is, By doing good with just what they have.

12, 13. "Then came also publicans to be baptized, and said unto Him, Master, what shall we do?" These were the tax collectors, whose temptation, and perhaps custom, was to collect more than the regular tax, so that their own pockets might be well lined. They were apt to be thieves and covetous (I Cor. vi., 10), and for them John has by the Spirit just the right word. Rich Zaccheus, chief among the publicans, seems to acknowledge that he had made a good deal of money in this way, but when Jesus came to his house and heart he brought forth fruits meet for repentance by restoring fourfold to every one whom he had wronged" (Luke xix., 8).

14. "And the soldiers likewise demanded of Him, saying: And what shall we do?" His answer to them is nearly in the words of Micah vi., 8: "Do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God," and reminds us of Paul's words to Timothy: "Godliness with contentment is great gain; * * * having food and raiment let us be therewith content" (I Tim. vi., 6, 8). So they all got it just as they needed, and we can fancy the looks of each party as they swallowed their own medicine and then watched the others taking theirs.

15. "All men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ or not." Not since the days of Malachi had preaching like this been heard. Those who had read the prophets might truly say, He talks like Elijah and Micah.

16. "One mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose." He clearly gives them to understand that he is not the Christ.

"He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." The water baptism was a symbol of the inward renewal, and a token of subjection to the One unto whom they were baptized, the King of the coming kingdom, then at hand, but He Himself would give them the power to serve Him and purify them from all their dross; and this Malachi had foretold as well as the other prophets (Mal. iii., 1-3; Ezek. xxxvi., 27-29).

17. "Whose fan is in His hand, and He will thoroughly purge His floor, and will gather His wheat into His garner; but the chaff He will burn with fire unquenchable." Had Israel received John as the herald of Christ, and received Christ as their Messiah, the kingdom then at hand would have come to the daughter of Zion, and all this been accomplished; but in Matt. xiii., 30, 39-43, Jesus declares that this harvest will not be now till the end of this age; and the reason is found in Matt. xii., 14, where it is said that the Pharisees had determined to kill Him. In Luke xix., 11-19, He most plainly teaches that the kingdom shall not come till He returns from the far country.

18. "And many other things in His exhortation preached He unto the people," or, as in the Revised Version, "With many other exhortations therefore preached He good tidings unto the people." That the kingdom was at hand, and that all their sins might be forgiven, and they enter into it, was surely good tidings, and would have proved so to the nation had they been meek enough to receive the tidings and Him who brought them.

19, 20. "But Herod the tetrarch, * * * added yet this above all, that he shut up John in prison." Had John not reproved Herod he might have escaped the prison. Had he not taken such a decided stand against evil, and so fearlessly rebuked it even in high places, he would have made it easier for himself. But John was set for the maintenance of righteousness and the overthrow of iniquity, and was willing for his Master's sake to walk in the footsteps of the prophets (II Chron. xvi., 10 xviii., 26).

21. "Jesus also being baptized, and praying the Heaven was opened." We step back now in the record to the greatest event in all John's baptizing. According to Matthew and Mark, it came to pass in those days that Jesus came from Nazareth of Galilee to Jordan unto John to be baptized of him. John at first refused, feeling unworthy to baptize such an one, but Jesus persuaded and John consented; then, as Jesus came up out of the water the heavens were opened. Luke is the only one who records His praying at this time, and this is one of seven different occasions on which He is spoken of as praying.

22. "And the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon Him." He is the true ark in whom alone the Spirit finds a perfect resting place, reminding us of Noah's dove returning to the ark, while the raven, unclean bird, could find a resting place on any dead carcass. He is the only refuge from coming judgment.

"And a voice came from heaven, which said: Thou art My beloved Son; in Thee I am well pleased." At the transfiguration the same voice said the same words. If we are well pleased with Jesus, then God will be well pleased with us for His sake.—*Lesson Helper.*

FATAL SNOW SLIDES.

An Idaho Town Almost Wrecked by Avalanches.

The town of Burke, Idaho, in Cœur d'Alene mining district, has been nearly destroyed by disastrous avalanches. Half of the business houses are in ruins. Three men were killed and the terror-stricken inhabitants have fled to the towns of Gem and Wallace, fearing a repetition of the disaster. With scarcely a moment's warning, a tremendous mass of snow and rocks swept down upon the town from the west side of the narrow gulch in which it is situated.

Five men were buried beneath the snow. Two were rescued, but the others are dead. The ill-fated town lies in a narrow gulch, through which Canyon Creek pours its water into the south fork of the Cœur d'Alene. It had about two hundred inhabitants, who have deserted their wrecked or menaced homes and places of business. Another disastrous avalanche sweep down upon a boarding-house connected with the Custer Mine, situated upon Nine-Mile Creek, about five miles from Burke. The house was full of miners, six of whom were killed. The others had a narrow escape and several were more or less injured.

PARNELL'S LIBEL SUIT.

The London "Times" Compromises by Paying $25,000 Damages.

The trial of the suit for libel brought by Mr. Parnell against the London *Times* was to have begun a few days ago, but when the case was called, counsel announced that the suit had been compromisd, the *Times* paying Mr. Parnell £5000 damages.

The withdrawal was also announced of the action brought by Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, against the *Times* for damages for statements affecting Mr. Campbell made by Attorney-General Webster, counsel for the *Times*, in his opening speech in the case of O'Donnell against Walter, proprietor of the *Times*, and for charges made against the plaintiff in an editorial published by the *Times* in July, 1888.

The court room was crowded. Mr. Parnell was present. He looked well. The announcement of the results of the actions caused a sensation in the court room.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE South's manufacturers employed 488,260 persons last year, and 215,428 in 1880.

MICHIGAN has seventy-eight furniture factories, half of which are in Grand Rapids.

ON the Hudson River alone 10,000 men usually employed on the ice harvest have been idle.

THE postal clerks of Chicago have organized. They want eight hours a day and graded salaries.

PENNSYLVANIA'S master painters and decorators have declared their opposition to the eight-hour movement.

THE Massachusetts Federation of Labor will hold a convention in Boston on March 16 to boom the eight-hour movement.

ENGLISH mine owners are preparing to form a federation to protect their interests against the organizations of employes.

AN eight-hour badge has been adopted by the American Federation of Labor. It is simply a figure eight made of nickel plated metal.

CHRISTOPHER WOODS, Treasurer of the Switchmen's Union No. 4, of Kansas City, Mo., has disappeared with $1000 of the union's money.

THE New York State branch of the American Federation of Labor seems to be in a prosperous condition, as the per capita tax could be reduced one-fourth of one cent.

THE journeymen plumbers and steam and gas fitters of Allegheny County, Penn., numbering 2000, are arranging to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

THE cigar making industry of San Francisco is almost dead, because of Chinese competition, and goods from Pennsylvania are sold cheaper there than they can be made at home.

THERE are at Sheffield, Ala., enterprises now under construction or contract to be completed there within six months to the extent of $660,000, including a $200,000 rolling mill, $200,000 railroad shops, etc.

THE London owners of docks, wharves and warehouses have formed a union to combat the demand of labor unions. Lockouts on one hand and new strikes on the other will probably follow in quick succession.

WOMEN employed on the Volga River in Russia work from four o'clock in the morning till sunset. They carry 140 pounds of freight up high ladders. Men get twenty-two cents per day, women eighteen cents.

MOSES BOYD, of Dedham, Mass., has been a Boston and Providence Railroad conductor for forty-six years, and he is said to be the oldest conductor in active service on any road running out of Boston. He is seventy-four years old.

DIX ISLAND, which contains the granite quarries from which came the granite for the New York and Philadelphia Postoffices, the Treasury Building at Washington and the Brooklyn Bridge has been sold to an English syndicate, which is to reopen the quarries.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLIARD, who has lived for many years in a Chicago suburb, says there are women in that city who make a dozen skirts for seventy-five cents, and find their own thread. Also that there are children who work twelve hours a day for a dollar a week.

THE British and Foreign Bible Society has, during the eighty-one years of its existence, issued from its London house alone 29,000,000 complete Bibles, nearly 32,000,000 New Testaments, and 11,845,000 portions of the Bible. This makes a total of 72,500,000 books issued from the London headquarters.

CONDUCTOR KELLY, who operates an electric car at Scranton, was engaged in making some repairs to the brushes a few days ago, when a bystander saw a ball of fire hovering over Kelly's head. Kelly was so stunned that he was unable to work any longer.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

COURT convened on Monday. A few years ago when an important case was down for trial, because of an imperfection in the jury wheel, the panel was objected to and no court was held. By order of the court a new wheel was procured. It seems that it wouldn't be out of place for the court to instruct the commissioners at this time to procure another wheel. The present one dosn't appear to mix the names, are rather the localities, well. Mapleton with a population one-eighth as large as Huntingdon gets one juryman, R. S. Henderson being drawn a traverse juror for third Monday and 17th day, while Huntingdon gets twenty jurymen. Union township, with even a larger population than Mapleton Borough, gets but one, David Sloan, a traverse juror for the second week. It may be chance which makes such an unequal division, and if so it will come out all right, but, should the number of jurymen from Huntingdon for the remaining terms of this year be so excessive, it will be hard to couvince some people that there isn't a negro concealed some where in the wood pile.

NEXT Tuesday municipal elections will be held throughout the state of Pennsylvania. Too often but little interest centres in the borough and township elections. Such should not be the case. These are of more importance to the individual citizens, than are the general elections. The responsible positions of supervisors, councilmen and school directors should be filled with the very best of men. There is too much effort to elevate men made in filling these positions and not sufficient effort to elevate the causes represented by them. In this borough there has been no system of nominations and the only occasion of contest has been the effort to defeat any one previously announced for an office. This should be remedied. Nominations should be regularly made at least four or five days before the election so that the merits of the candidates may be weighed and those best fitted for the position be decided upon. Borough affairs are really in a lamentable condition, the result of electing to office men who are practically non-residents. Men who have interest in the town, who intend remaining here and who are best qualified otherwise, should be elected. The proclamation of constable Montgomery calls for the election of two school directors, making no provision for the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Stone. This, however, was not the fault of Mr. Montgomery. The board has had no meeting since last summer and no vacancy has been declared by them. They, however, have the power to fill the vacancy when a vacancy is declared. The two retiring members of council, Messrs. Yocum and Heeter, have discharged their duties faithfully. For many years they have been members of this body and are the two upon whom have devolved most of the responsibilties of the body. We trust due consideration of the responbsilities of each position to be filled may be given by every voter who casts his ballot next Tuesday.

A NEW FIRM!

Having purchased the stock and fixtures of Wm. M. Phillips' store, we take pleasure in announcing to the people of

Mapleton and Vicinity

that we are here to do business. We expect to merit a share of the general patronage, and we are confident that we can serve the best interests of those who favor us with their patronage as can any other dealers. We find in the stock we have bought many goods which we must get rid of, and, in order to make them go, we will offer them at very much reduced prices.

This Cold Snap

ought to remind you that it isn't yet spring time, and we have some goods to dispose of which it will pay you to buy at this time. We have

100 Pairs Blankets

which we will sell at cost. Come and examine them. That's what we want you to do. We will sell you

Dress Goods from 5 cents, up, and Prints from 4 cents, up.

These are not shoddy nor auction goods, but we have more of them than we want to carry, and the low price at which we are offering them is only an inducement to make them go.

You will always find our store well stocked with a well-selected line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, etc., etc.

Call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam & Bro.,
Rex's Old Stand,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

READ THIS!

Thos. S. Johnston's

BIG CLEARANCE SALE

—COMMENCES—

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10,

—AND ENDS—

SATURDAY, February 15.

To effect a quick sale of a large lot of Goods in every Department before stock-taking, I will offer, commencing

Monday, Feb'y 10th,

At Prices That Will Surprise You.

98 pieces of Dress Goods, from 5 cents to 25 cents per yard.
6 pieces 40-inch Dress Cloth at 21 cents per yard.
Lot of Calicoes at 3½ cents per yard.
Lot of Calicoes at 5 cents per yard.
600 Yards of Ginghams at 5 cents per yard.
500 Yards of Linen Crash at 5 cents per yard.
16 Pairs 10-4 White Blankets at 99 cents.
38 Pairs 10-4 Grey Blankets at 99 cents.
27 Pairs Home-made White and Colored Blankets at reduced prices.
1 Lot Linen Table Drapery at 21 cents.
7 Dozen Ladies' Ribbed Vests at 25 cents.
11 Dozen Men's aud Boys' Merino Underwear at 25 cents.
Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Children's Underwear greatly reduced.
Ladies' Seal Plush Coats at $12.50 and up.
Ladies' Seal Plush Jackets at $10.00 and up.
Ladies' Newmarkets and Jackets at $3.50 and up.
Misses' and Children's Coats at $1.75 and up.
Embroideries, Flouncings, Laces, and White Goods, Silks, Satins, Towels, Napkins, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., and a variety of goods too numerous to specify, at reduced prices.

REMNANT COUNTER!

This counter will be found filled with Remnants of Silks, Satins, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Plaids, aad Novelties, at
ASTOUNDING LOW PRICES.

Don't Forget the Date—February 10 to 15.

THOS. S. JOHNSTON,
Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.

HATS, BONNETS, CAPS.

Mrs. M. E. EVANS,

Now has the largest line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies, ever opened out in Mapleton.

Trimmings, Flowers, Birds, Wings, Feathers, Tips, Aigrets, Ornaments, Velvets, Cords, etc., etc., etc.

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods of so many kinds I can't itemize them. Come and examine them.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,
MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

W. H. LIGHTNER,

JEWELER,

Mapleton Depot - - Pa.

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, CHARMS, SOCIETY PINS, ETC., ETC.

Any article in my line not kept in stock will be furnished on short notice at as low a price as it can be purchased elsewhere.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a call.

W. H. Lightner,
FOSTERS BUILDING - - MAIN STREET

Bargains!

BARGAINS!

Bargains!

Closing Out Stock! Come and Get a Bargain!

Geo. W. Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	LEAVE WESTWARD. Way Passenger.	LEAVE WESTWARD. Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Mail.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 08
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 7.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of GEO. T. NUMER, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned on the estate of George T. Numer, late deceased, of the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, and state of Pennsylvania, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. YOCUM.
Hunt'd'n, Pa., Jan 7, '90. Administrator.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Feb. 12, 1890.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B. F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.00 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. David Shore, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets second Friday evening of each month. Mrs. Sarah J. Stubbs, N. G.: Miss Nannie Swope, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Alfred Lamberson, President; A. L. Morgan, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 2 o'clock, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor, John S. Henderson. Superintendent Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 2, p. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees. E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Election next Tuesday.

—Lent begins next Wednesday.

—Friday will be St. Valentine's day.

—Alfred Broombaugh yesterday moved to his new dwelling house on Railroad street.

—Joseph J. Gillam is moving to Mapleton. He will occupy the dwelling above the store.

—Mrs. Elmer E. McCarl, who has been seriously ill for a couple weeks past, is much improved.

—The fourth mounth of our borough schools ends to-day. The report will be published next week.

—We are informed that J. A. Toomey has purchased a lot on Ridge street from E. Robley, on which he intends building.

—Miss Maggie Henderson, who has been visiting in Mifflin county for several weeks past, returned home last Thursday.

—Thomas M. Oaks, of Huntingdon, was in town last week looking up insurance business. He represents strong, reliable companies.

—W. J. Campbell, of Mount Union, mercantile appraiser of this county, was in town last Saturday attending to the duties of his office.

—We are having a big trade. The reduction sale is doing it. Plenty of goods and they must go. Come and see us. See advertisment. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Among those favored with pensions within the past week were the following residents of this county, George Numer, of Huntingdon, and David M. Mason, of Mount Union.

—A young daughter arrived at the residence of S. B. Neice last Friday night. To say that the proud father is elated over the arrival inadequately expresses his joy.

—Harry S. Smith, who recently moved from Mapleton to Huntindon, and who was employed as a brakeman on one of the shifting crews at the latter place was squeezed while attempting to couple cars one day last week. No bones were broken and he expects to return to work this week.

—The ground hog is making a record, but thus far it has not been an enviable one.

—Sherwood Freed, of Weikert, Pa., is spending a few days in Mapleton, the guest of James Montgomery's family.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church continues in progress. There were seven penitents at the altar on Monday night.

—We want you to read our advertisement. We want you to come and see us. We are prepared to offer big inducements to those who favor us with their patronage. A. B. Gillam & Bro.

—The bridge between Mifflin and Patterson is now a free bridge. The court last Thursday acted favorably upon the matter. Juniata county pays the company $25,000 for the franchise.

—Election next Tuesday. Why should not the committemen of each party unite in calling a meeting of citizens, say to-morrow evening, for the purpose of placing a ticket in nomination? Let us have such a meeting.

—William Reed, Huntingdon's prominent dry goods merchant, was married Wednesday evening of last week to Miss Alice Pelman, of Snyder county. The ITEM entends congratulations.

—J. Geary Dell, of Smith Valley, last Saturday, purchased a lot of ground from S. C. Harvey, in the eastern part of town. Mr. Dell purposes erecting a dwelling house thereon in the spring.

—Reduction sales are the order of the day but the one which attracts the most attention is the one in progress at T. S. Johnston's, Huntingdon. Read advertisement of the great clearance sale.

—Charles E. Logan, who for years has been afflicted with heart trouble, had a severe attack while on his way home from school, yesterday afternoon. The attending physician says it will be necessary for him to quit school.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contemplates bridging the Delaware River at Philadelphia to land passengers at the sea shore without transfer or change of cars. A grand idea, which the ITEM hopes to see consummated.

—J. A. Rhodes, a brakeman on the middle division, crew 17, fell from his train, early yesterday morning, near Ardenheim. He sustained injuries which caused his death in two hours after the sad accident occured. His home was at Marysville.

—L. S. Swope will sell at his residence in Penn township, one mile east of Marklesburg, on Tuesday, February 25th, at 12 o'clock, m., one set of blacksmith tools, heating stove, cook stove, bedsteads, chairs and other household and kitchen furniture.

—T. W. Smith, who was teaching the advanced school in Shirleysburg borough, has resigned the position on account of ill health. He will devote his time to his store in this place. Frank Brewster, of Shirleysburg, will teach the remainder of the term.

—Robert C. Vernes has our thanks for copies of the New York *Evening Post*. Robert is a Mapleton boy, of unswerving honesty, who is certainly making his markin the world. He is employed in the office of the *Post*. His many friends in this vicinity will learn with pleasure of his advancement.

—Thomas Gurd last Saturday evening walked up the railroad to the stone-arch bridge. While on the bridge a freight train from the west approached, unobserved by him, and struck him about the hip, slightly fracturing the illium bone. He was bruised consideraby labout the head but his injuries are not serious.

—The sacramental services which were to have been held in the M. E. church, Sunday, February 2nd, and which were postponed on account of the funeral of Mrs. H. E. Dell, will be held next Sunday. Love feast at 9.15 o'clock, and preaching at 10.30 o'clock, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

—General Manager Gage, of the H. & B. T. R. R., has generously offered to deliver sufficient cinder from the furnace at Riddlesburg free of charge at Huntingdon to ballast one square if the authorities will use it as he directs. We know of no place where better streets are needed more than in the county capitol. Cinder makes an excellent ballast for roads and we hope the generous offer will be accepted. Other towns may profit by the experiment.

—Marion Harland, the friend and helper of women everywhere, has taken up the work ot restoring the ruined monument marking the burial-place of "Mary the Mother of Washington." She says truly—in her appeal to the mothers and daughters of America to erect a fitting monument to her who gave Our Country a Father—that "the sun shines upon no sadder ruin in the length and breadth of our land, than this unfinished structure." The publishers of the *Home-Maker* of which Marion Harland is the editor, offer, as their contribution to the good cause, seventy-five cents out of every annual subscription of two dollars to the Magazine, sent in during the next six months. Every such subscription must be accompanied by the words, "*For Mary Washington Monument.*" The offer is generous, and should meet with an enthusiastic response.

—Numberless schemes have been devised for the purpose of advertising. Millions of dollars have been spent in trying to force a public to read advertisments against their will. These dodges are sprung upon them when they least expect them, and the effect is therefore annoying. It is as if a tramp should ring your front door bell and ask for the loan of a quarter. Advertising in a reliable newspaper is different. People expect to see it there every day. Advertisers, in dealing with the public, should remember that they are asking favors; they should do so in a courteous, businesslike manner. There is a time aud place for everything, and the place for advertising is in a newspaper and the time—every issue.—*Horace Greely.*

—Last Thursday evening four young ladies bent on having some sport arrayed themselves in ancient garbs, took in their hands carpet bags of the style our ancestors used and called at several houses in town, representing themselves as flood sufferers seeking alms from the charitable. In almost every case their identity was established before the asked-for aid was forthcoming. They enjoyedt he sport. On the following night four other ladies went out on a similar trip. Their sport would have been more enjoyable had not a couple of them arrayed themselves in boys' clothing. While no harm was intended, the act was demoralizing and we hope the girls will not repeat it.

—Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., is making preparations for a big demonstration in this place, Saturday February 22nd. If the weather be favorable, and the streets in a fit condition, a parade will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after which an address on Odd Fellowship will be given in the M. E. church, by Past Grand Master, Dr. C. N. Hickok. All the lodges in this county and Aughwick Lodge, No. 472, of Newton Hamilton, have been invited to participate and some of them have signified their intention to be present.

—About five weeks ago a spirit level was taken from one of the tool boxes at the tannery. Diligent inquiry was made in regard to it but it could not be found. On Monday night the level was returned and put in its place but a quarter side of sole leather was taken. The box is always under lock and key and how the articles disappeared was somewhat of a mystery. Only one key to the box, outside of the employees, is in existence and the party who has it is known. If there should be any further extrications an investigation will be instituted.

—We do not object to the wholesale clipping from the columns of the ITEM indulged in by the *Local News* but it cuts deep to have our articles credited to some distant paper, as did the *News* in crediting the article concerning the veteran tramp, Abe Lacy, to the Port Royal *Times*. If Bro. Lindsay will refer to the ITEM of January 29th he will find the article, eight days prior to its appearance in the *Times*. The article was written here and first published here.

—Centre county had another murder last Friday, the victim being John Force, and the murderer John Veighdorfer. The men had a grudge against each other and meeting at a blacksmith shop they quarreled with the above result. The murderer is in jail at Bellefonte. This is the sixth murder in that county in six months.

Mount Union.

We are glad to see Dr. Thompson on the street again. He has been housed up several weeks with the "grippe."

The P. R. R. depot has been repainted inside and papered, and makes a much pleasanter place for passengers to wait for the trains. A new depot is what we need.

Rev. G. W. Hamilton, of Alliance, Ohio, is visiting Mr. Sankey, his father-in-law. Mr. Hamilton is a very agreeable gentleman, and seems very well pleased with our town and people.

Miss Effie Gayton has been suffering for a long time with bronchitis and is now confined to the house. Miss Gayton is one of our popular girls and has our sincere sympathy.

It is said that one of the Market street "boys" is soon to become a "benedict." If the report is true, we wish him every happiness.

Mrs. Covert, of Trenton, N. J., is visiting her mother in this place.

Mr. Gideon Miller, of Mapleton, was in town Monday, attending to business.

An agent was through here last week selling asbestos lamp wicks. He did not meet with much success, although his wicks are liked by these who invested.

One would scarcely think that, in a highly civilized, refined, and Christian community like Mount Union, the boys would yell at and annoy men on the street, simply on account of their lowly condition: yet it is true: but we can't blame the boys so much when their parents encourage them.

Rev. Mr. Woodburn, of Altoona, preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday night, to a very appreciative audience. Mr. Woodburn is a very fluent speaker and deep thinker, and holds the perfect attention of his hearers. We are always glad to see him.

Local Institute.

Programme for a local institute, to be held at Mill Creek, Feb. 15, 1890:

1. "Written Language Work"—Miss Anna Lightner, Miss Cassie Shingler, Prof. L. S. Shimmel.

2. "Penmanship."—N. Hetrick, Miss Louie Hoover.

3. "Modes of hearing recitations."—Miss Flora Himes, J. B. Boring, A. B. Dieffenbach.

4. "Busy Work."—Miss Fannie Isenberg, Miss Lottie E. Spiese.

5. Moral Responsibility of the teacher."—E. M. Hamilton, Prof. J. H. Brumbaugh, Miss Lettie Chilcott.

6. "How to make original thinkers of our pupils"—B. P. Steele, Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh, H. A. Thompson.

7. "History and Geography."—B. S. Landis, Miss Rebecca Isenberg, I. N. Swope.

On Friday evening Feb. 14, an educational meeting will be held, at which Prof. M. G. Brumbaugh will give a lecture and addresses will be made by others. All teachers are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE.

Keep in the Cupboard.

Now that "La Grippe" or Influenza, is so prevalent, it is well to keep a bottle of Downs' Elixer in the medicine cupboard, ready for immediate use. It is very efficacious in warding off the disease, and will afford immediate relief when the disease makes its appearance, besides very materially shortening the time which it will naturally run. This used in connection with Arnica Oil Liniment rubbed on the chest, will greatly mitigate the unpleasant features of the ailment. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

—How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir; "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

—Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds, or bruises.

—Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

FEBRUARY 1, 1890

We will personally assume the management of the store on Main street, near the depot. Am closing out business at Altoona and will devote all my time to the Mapleton store, striving to supply the wants of my customers.

Do you trade in Mapleton? If not, why not?

DO YOU KNOW *there is a better market in Mapleton than in any other town in the Juniata Valley?*

DO YOU KNOW *there is no cheaper place to buy whatever you need than at Mapleton?*

DO YOU KNOW *that Gillam keeps the freshest stock of goods in the county?*

DO YOU KNOW *that Gillam sells cheaper than any of his competitors.*

DO YOU KNOW *that Gillam allows no stock to accumulate on his hands.*

These and many other things you ought to know and if you will call at Gillam's store you will learn that these and many other things are exactly so.

Give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

THE ICE BUSINESS.

How Its Manufacture and Sale was Commenced.

An American the First to Engage in the Industry.

According to a writer in a London paper, the man who first sold ice as a commodity in warm weather, or to people living in hot countries, was an American, and his name was Frederick Tudor. The idea of preserving and exporting ice as a marketable commodity seems to have occurred to Frederick Tudor when he was only 22; but years elapsed before he could persuade the commercial world, or his own compatriots, that his scheme was in anyway more feasible than might be one for bottling sunbeams, or of obtaining green cheese from the moon.

He began by sending shipments to Martinique and to the West Indies, and finally, in September, 1783, a cargo of ice shipped at Boston was discharged at Calcutta, India, and sold at 3 pence a pound, while the native ice cost 6 pence. It was packed in large tubes, fitting closely together, so as to form once concrete mass, within chambers of double planking, with a layer of well-dried refuse tan or bark between them. The quantity shipped was 180 tons, of which about 60 wasted on the voyage, and 20 in the transit up the river Hooghly to the city of palaces.

The arrival of ice in the Bengal presidency was hailed with delight by a normally sweltering and thirsty community, but it must not, at the same time, be forgotten that from time immemorial the natives of a small town up country, about 40 miles from Calcutta, had been able to obtain a supply of ice during their brief winter from the end of November to the middle of February by a skillful use of the cold caused by evaporation. Immense troughs were formed, the smooth bottoms of which rested upon bundles of rice straw—excellent non-conductors of heat—while the water to be frozen was contained in pans of unglazed porous earthenware.

The most favorable wind for freezing the water was a nor'-nor'-wester, and as soon as a slight film of ice appeared, which was usually a little before midnight, the contents of several pans were mixed together, and the congealing liquid sprinkled over the others. The process was continued till sunrise, when perhaps about as much as half an inch of ice was found in each pan.

It is said that a capital of $18,000,000 is invested in the United States ice trade, which gives employment to scores of thousands of persons, and the quantity collected yearly at the date of the last census amounted to 10,000,000 of tons, there being many localities where as much money is expended annually upon ice as upon fuel.

This enormous consumption is not entirely due to the fondness of Americans for confectionery ices or ice-creams. A well-appointed European dinner comprises full as many iced sweets as does one in New York or San Francisco; but, on the other hand, among the 65,000,000 citizens of the great republic, there are very few who do not preface their breakfast by swallowing a tumblerful of iced water. Such an adjunct to an English breakfast table is about as rare as the addition to the matutinal bill of fare of buckwheat cakes, stewed oysters or clams.

Although the export of the article from America to India grew to such magnitude that vessels specially adapted for the trade were built, the manufacture of artificial ice in Hindostan has been so largely extended by means of improved machinery that Boston has given up the East India business. Wenham Lake, nevertheless, continues to yield its thousands upon thousands of tons ever year for exportation in England, while in the States themselves it is thought that 8,000,000 of tons are used each year. In large cities the average quantity used is about two-thirds of a ton per head of the population; in smaller cities and towns the annual consumption has been estimated to amount to 500 pounds.

Quite United.

"I thought you were going to marry Miss Goldthwaite."

"Her family were all opposed to it."

"Well, but if the girl herself—"

"I said all the family. She was one of 'em."

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A scientist says that the Panama canal will turn the gulf stream and make Great Britain a land of icebergs and Polar bears.

The rainfall for Washington, D. C., during December was only thirty-nine hundredths of an inch. For the entire eastern section of the United States the fall was from 30 to 90 per cent. below the normal.

German chemists have discovered in the cocoanut a fatty substitute for butter, and it is being produced in large quantities at Manheim. One factory turns out 6000 pounds per day, worth fifteen cents per pound.

The canal to connect the North Sea at the mouth of the Elbe will, when finished, be 61 miles long, 85 feet broad at the bottom, nearly 200 feet at the water level, and of sufficient depth to take the largest German war vessels.

A physiologist in France has been observing the working of flies in flying, and has arrived at the conclusion that the wings of a fly make about 330 beats per second, and that such a fly can travel at the rate of one kilometre per minute.

Experiments in oiling the waves have been so successful that all lifeboats in England will be required to carry a gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a distributor of approved pattern, for throwing the oil on the sea in rough weather.

The relative values as foods of the grains named below are given by Professor Wiley as, first, wheat; second, sorghum; third, maize; fourth, unhulled oats. Sorghum-seed furnishes a flour like buckwheat that makes passable bread, and is coming into considerable use.

In Lawrence, Kan., a comparison by means of a photometer between the brightness of the full moon and that of the arc lights in use in that city, showed that at an average distance of 100 feet from the light of the lamp the brightness was twenty-five times that of the full moon.

In sinking artesian wells in the Desert of Sahara, Africa, water-bearing strata has been reached at a depth of 230 feet, at which a steady flow of about 5,000 gallons per minute has been obtained. This water is brackish and unfit for drinking, but it answers very well for irrigation.

An insect in the ear may be drowned out with tepid water or killed by a few drops of sweet oil. If anything hard gets in the ear, double a stout horsehair, place the head on one side and drop the loop into the ear, move it about until it catches the object and then draw it out.

The owl has no power of motion in its eye, the globe of which is immovably fixed in its socket by a strong, elastic, hard, cartilaginous case, in the form of a truncated cone; but in order to compensate for this absence of motion in the eye, it is able to turn its head round in almost a complete circle without moving its body.

Recent observations of the waters of Great Salt Lake prove conclusively that the statements made that no form of animal or plant life exists in the lake are erroneous. No fish or other large form of animal life has been discovered, but the presence of vegetable organisms in the lake may be considered a fact from the abundance of animal existences.

The Deadly Cold Bed.

If trustworthy statistics could be had of the number of persons who die every year or become permanently diseased from sleeping in damp or cold beds, they would probably be astonishing and appalling. It is a peril that constantly besets traveling men, and if they are wise they will invariably insist on having their beds aired and dried, even at the risk of causing much trouble to their landlords. But the peril resides in the house, and the cold "spare room" has slain its thousands of hapless guests, and will go on with its slaughter till people learn wisdom. Not only the guest, but the family often suffer the penalty of sleeping in cold rooms and chilling their bodies at a time when they need all of their bodily heat by getting between cold sheets. Even in warm summer weather a cold, damp bed will get in its deadly work. It is a needless peril, and the neglect to provide dry rooms and beds has in it the elements of murder and suicide.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE SMALL BOY'S WISH.

I wish I lived where ice and snow
Forever did abide;
Then life would be to me, I know,
One long toboggan slide.

I'd coast and skate from morn till night
And ne'er for summer sigh;
I'd wear a suit of bearskin white
And live on snowball pie.

—*New York Journal.*

THE LIGHT OF OTHER DAYS.

Our boys and girls do not wonder when they touch off a match and thus produce fire, but I can remember, says a writer, when I was a boy, of being actually alarmed, or at least startled, when I saw a man rub a little stick against the side of the house, obtain a light and ignite his cigar from it. It looked a little like a specimen of the black art. Now what should we do without matches that we buy at a cent or two a bunch?

We used to rake up the fire nights and keep a bed of coals to start the fire in the morning. If we lost the fire, we had to use a flint and steel and hammer away at it until we sent a spark into the tinder.

Even then there was an outfit that could be bought for a quarter at the apothecary's called phosphorous matches. It consisted of a round box six inches long and an inch in diameter. In the top were the matches, and in the bottom was a small vial, into which they had to be thrust to procure the light. Before the present sort of matches were in being they came in oblong boxes, each containing a double piece of sandpaper, upon which to light them.

In those days it was a marvel and a triumph when a light was procured by drawing the match on any rough substance, but in late years the tendency is in the other direction. In America and Europe matches that will ignite only on the box are regarded as the safest.

AFRAID OF SPIDERS.

Carrie jumped from her seat because a spider was spinning down before her from the ceiling. "They are such hateful black things!" she said.

"They are curious black things," said Aunt Nellie. "They have eight fixed eyes."

"Dear me! and maybe she is looking at me with all eight of them," groaned Carrie.

"They are very fond of music."

"I shall never dare to sing again, for fear they'll be spinning down to listen."

"They can tell you if the weather is to be fine or not. If it is going to storm they spin a short thread; if it will be clear they spin a long one, as there will be no wind to break it."

"That's funny."

"They are an odd family," Aunt Nellie went on. "I saw one on the window-pane the other day. She carried a little gray silk bag about with her wherever she ran. She had spun the bag herself. When it burst open ever so many tiny baby spiders tumbled out like birds from a nest, and ran along with her. Perhaps you didn't know that the spider can spin and sew too. She spins her web and she sews leaves together for her summer house."

"What a queer thing a spider is!" said Carrie, beginning to forget her dislike.

"Yes; and she has a queer sister in England, which makes a raft and floats on pools of water in search of flies for the family, which live under water in a diving-bell which she weaves herself."

"How I would like to see her!"

"Then there is another kind of a spider of which I have heard, that you might possibly like better. It is called the 'Flower Spider.' It lives among the flowers, and instead of always being black, like that one which just now frightened you so, or gray or blue, it takes its color from the flower it may chance to live among; so that it is sometimes very bright and beautiful."

"Oh, I should like to see one of that kind," said Carrie, "though if it is a spider of any kind I shouldn't want it to come near me."

"May be you would rather see the one in the West Indias, which digs a hole in the earth. She lines it with silk of her own making, and fits a door to it, which opens and closes when the family goes in and out."

"But you would be afraid of the inmates."

"Perhaps not, now I know their family affairs."—*Our Little Ones.*

All They Know.

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?
Far, far ahead, is all her seamen know;
And where the land she travels from? Away,
Far, far behind, is all that they can say.

On sunny noons upon the deck's smooth face,
Linked arm in arm, how pleasant here to pace;
Or o'er the stern reclining, watch below
The foaming wake far widening as we go.

On stormy nights, when wild northwesters rave,
How proud a thing to fight with wind and wave!
The dripping sailor on the reeling mast
Exults to bear, and scorns to wish it past.

Where lies the land to which the ship would go?
Far, far ahead, is all her eamen know;
And where the land she travels from? Away,
Far, far behind is all that they can say.

—*Arthur Hugh Clough*

HUMOROUS.

A weather report—thunder.

A "boil" on the stove is worth two on the neck.

The tailor trade is a fitting occupation for anybody.

Patti's lowest notes reach as high as $4000 every night.

There is a good deal of hemming done by seamstresses and hawing by teamsters.

Almost every man takes his day off, but we never heard of him bringing it back again.

Since young Jinks began visiting Miss Brown, the parlor lamp in the Brown domicile is the latest thing out.

A good many people speak as they pass by who had better keep still unless they can say more pleasant things.

Quillpen — Hello, Scribbler! Are you still living on that first story? Scribbler — No, I'm up in the attic now.

First Small Boy—We had a fire at our house last night. Second Small Boy—That so? F. S. B.—Yes. Pa fired sister's beau.

Fame may be ornamental, but it isn't much use to the man who has to hustle seventeen hours out of the twenty-four for his daily bread, with the pie never any nearer than the horizon.

Benefactor—If you are a good machinist, why do you not work at your trade? Tramp—I can't bear the annoyance of being waked up by a factory whistle at 5 o'clock every morning.

Tailor—You promised me faithfully yesterday morning that you would call in and settle for that suit last night, if it rained pitchforks. Customer—Yes, I know; but it didn't rain pitchforks.

Lawyer—Your uncle makes you his sole heir; but the will stipulates that the sum of one thousand dollars must be buried with him. Heir—(feelingly)—The old man was eccentric; but his wishes must be respected, of course. I'll write a check for that amount.

Anxious Wife—Doctor, how is my husband? Doctor—He will come around all right. What he needs now is quiet. I have here a couple of opiates. "When shall I give them to him?" "Give them to him? They are for you, madam. Your husband needs rest."

Both Worked Hard.

Brown—You wouldn't be so extravagant if you knew how hard I have to work for my money.

Mrs. Brown—And if you only stopped to think, you wouldn't say such a thing. Just see how hard I had to work to get the bonnet you complain about. Why, I had to visit about a hundred stores before I could find one to suit me.—*Epoch.*

What it Costs

Must be carefully considered by the great majority of people before buying an article which seems absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla commends itself with special force to the great middle classes, because it combines positive economy with great medicinal power. It is the only medicine of which can truly be said "100 Doses One Dollar," and a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken according to directions will average to last a month, while other medicines last but half or quarter as long, Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and see for yourself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Ely's Cream Balm

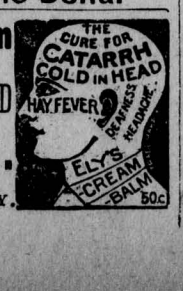
Is worth $1000 to any

MAN, WOMAN or CHILD

suffering from

CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.



There is a plague of rats in Lincolnshire, England, and the more there are killed the more there are to be killed, apparently. The cause of this redundancy of rodents is said to be the large shipment of weasels to New Zealand, where they were wanted to dispatch the rabbits.

It is estimated that $300,000,000 worth of jewels are buried in the royal vaults of Constantinople.

The Excitement Not Over.

The rush on the druggists still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free.

SENATOR STANFORD has given to Susan B. Anthony $500 to help along woman suffrage.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE Czar gets about 3600 pounds of pure gold every year from his gold mines in Siberia.

The Old, Old Story.

A little cough; a feeling ill;
A headache oft; a daily chill;
A slower walk; a quickened breath;
A frequent talk of coming death.
No strength to rise from day to day;
From loving eyes he fades away.
Now lifts no more the weary head,
The struggle's o'er; the man is dead.

Such is the fatal progress of consumption. How often is repeated the same old, old story. Yet not half so often as it was before the knowledge came to mankind that there was a discovery in medical science by which the dread disease could be arrested in its early stages and the patient restored to health. This wonderful remedy is, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

THE annual orchid show in New York city will open at the Eden Musee February 18.

Dobbins's Electric Soap does not chap the hands, being *perfectly pure*. Many people afflicted with Salt Rheum have been cure by its use. Preserves and whitens clothes. Have your grocer order it and try it *now*.

MRS. MAYNE REID, wife of the dead novelist, is writing a life of her husband.

City and Farm Mortgages,

$200 and upward, with insured title, for sale by Minnesota Title and Trust Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Capital, $500,000. Guaranty Fund $200,000. Stockholders' liability $1,000,000.

A box wind matches free to smokers of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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TREATED FREE.
Positively Cured with Vegetable Remedies.
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms disappear; in ten days at least two-thirds all symptoms removed. Send for free book testimonials of miraculous cures. Ten days' treatment free by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

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A CENTENNIAL OF LAW.

Celebrating the Foundation of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Impressive Exercises in Presence of a Brilliant Gathering.

The only thing which served to detract from the magnificence of the long anticipated centennial celebration of the Judiciary at New York was the absence of President Harrison and his Cabinet. This was due to the melancholy disaster which befel Secretary Tracy, and in consideration of his terrible bereavement the heads of the United States Government decided to decline the invitation to participate in the exercises in commemoration of the organization in the Supreme Court of the United States.

The exercises were held at the Metropolitan Opera House. The decorations of the Opera House celebration can be adequately referred to as magnificent. From the brillianty lighted chandelier which surmounted the auditorium hung colored streamers reaching to every point of the vast interior of the building. From the fronts of the various balconies were gracefully entwined the colors of the Union and the arms of the various States of the Union. The stage was tastefully draped in colors, and an interesting feature was the exhibition of portraits of seven of the Chief Justices of the United States, Jay, Rutledge, Ellsworth, Marshall, Taney, Chase and Waite.

Promptly at 10:30 the orchestra began the opening strains of Meyerbeer's "Coronation" march, and almost immediately the doors leading to the centre aisle of the auditorium were thrown open, and the Hon. William H. Arnoux, the Chairman of the Judiciary Centennial Committee of the New York State Bar Association, appeared leaning upon the arm of ex-President Grover Cleveland. Together they led the procession to the stage, the audience standing while the venerable dispensers of United States justice in the Supreme Court walked to their places on the stage. They were Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justices Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J. Field, Joseph P. Bradley, John M. Harlan, Horace Gray, Samuel Blatchford, Lucius Q. C. Lamar and David J. Brewer, all attired in their black robes of office.

Following the Justices came many distinguished guests. George F. Hoar represented the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, and Congressmen John W. Stewart, George E. Adams, J. Buchanan, Henry C. McCormick and James Sherman the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives.

The exercises were begun by Frederic R. Coudert, who introduced Mr. Cleveland as the Chairman of the day's proceedings. Mr. Cleveland began his address with a sympathetic reference to the affliction which had come upon the Executive Department of the Government. His speech was brief, and ended as follows: "I deem myself highly honored by the part assigned to me in these commemorative exercises. As in eloquent and fitting terms we shall be led by those chosen to address us to the contemplation of the history of that august tribunal organized one hundred years ago; as the lives and services of those who in the past have presided over its councils are rehearsed to us; as our love and veneration for our fellow-countrymen who now fill its high and sacred places are quickened; and as we are reminded of the manner in which our national Court has at all times illustrated the strength and beneficence of free institutions, let us be glad in the possession of this rich heritage of American citizenship, and gratefully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism of those who gave to us the Supreme Court of the United States."

At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's address the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix offered the invocation, reading the Episcopal prayers appropriate to the occasion. The sad calamity of the previous day in Secretary Tracy's family was brought again to the thought of the audience when Dr. Dix added the prayer for those in affliction.

Ex-Judge Arnoux, Chairman of the Judiciary Centennial Committee of the New York State Bar Association, next rose and delivered an address of welcome to the Supreme Court.

The response of the Supreme Court was delivered through Mr. Justice Field, who was introduced by Chief-Justice Fuller.

The Hon. William Allen Butler, of New York, then delivered a stirring address on the "Origin of the Supreme Court of the United States and Its Place in the Constitution."

Addresses were also delivered by Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis; Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana, and ex-Minister Edward J. Phelps, of Vermont. The address which was to have been made by President Harrison was necessarily omitted; and after the singing of the National Hymn and the doxology, the exercises were closed with the benediction by the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers.

A dinner in honor of the Supreme Court was given at night. Responses to the various toasts were made by Associate Justice Harlan, Senator W. M. Evarts, Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Walter B. Hill, of Georgia; Joseph H. Choate, of New York; Seth Low, President of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington and Chauncey M. Depew

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

An Oyster Dredger Surrenders to a Police Schooner.

Captain Harney, of the oyster police schooner Helen Baughman, towed into Chestertown, Md., all that was left of the dredging schooner Lightning. The latter presented a sorry sight. Her sails were in ribbons, every rope was cut and her hull was splintered in many places. The Baughman, too, looked as if she had seen service.

The police vessel was cruising off Wickes Beach, in the Chester River, when she came upon the Lighting dredging on forbidden beds. The police boat bore down on the offender and called upon her captain to surrender. The only reply was a volley, which caused the Baughman's crew to hunt shelter. Captain Harney returned the fire, and began closing in on the Lightning, with the view of boarding her. Skipper Smith, of the dredger, attempted to escape. The Baughman, however, hung to him, and finally succeeded in getting alongside.

This was Harney's opportunity. The cannon was trained on the schooner and a solid shot sent through her sails. Then followed a regular fusilade with small arms. At length it got too hot for the dredger, and her captain signaled that he had enough.

No one was hurt, though there were some narrow escapes. Captain Smith was arraigned and will have to stand trial.

MONTANA is in a bad state. Her appropriation funds are exhausted, and the Treasury will pay no more bills until the Legislature makes an appropriation. There is no money for the support of convicts, and the people are calling loudly on the Legislature to hustle.

LATER NEWS.

THE election for Governor of West Virginia in November, 1888, has just been decided by the inauguration of A. Brooks Fleming, the Democratic candidate.

SENATOR PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, has commenced an open warfare against Chicago for the World's Fair.

THERE are said to be fully 6000 people in North Dakota who are in need of assistance. The afflicted people are mostly Americans and Scandinavians.

NEWS was brought to Birmingham, Ala., of the killing of two white men and the wounding of three others in a fight with colored men which occurred in Bibb County, fifty miles south of Birmingham.

A DISPATCH from Stephen, Minn., states that the worst blizzard within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant was raging. The wind was from the north, and the air was a cloud of snow. The mercury registered ten degrees below zero, and it was growing colder.

THE American Federation of Labor, according to a Boston dispatch, proposes to raise a gigantic fund of $3,000,000 to support the contemplated eight-hour strike of May 1, 1890.

MORE than 6000 people attended a public reception to Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in Brooklyn. General W. T. Sherman and Mayor Chapin were among the speakers.

ALASKA SHAFT at Mount Carmel, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's largest colliery, has been closed. One thousand hands are thrown out of employment.

THE new glass works at Blairsville, Penn., were blown down during a severe storm. Charles E. Bafr, Superintendent, and a Mr. Bierney were killed, and a number of persons injured.

A FEARFUL storm has raged throughout Western Pennsylvania. Snow, hail, rain and wind played great havoc. In Pittsburg no damage was done by the wind, but the snow and slush blockaded many of the streets and stopped street-car traffic.

GOVERNOR HILL sent a message to the New York Legislature advising it to pass the World's Fair bill as originally presented.

GENERAL SALAMANCA, Governor-General of Cuba, died at Havana, after a brief illness.

WHILE the British man-of-war Barracouta was testing her boilers off Margate, England, one of the cylinders exploded, killing two of the crew and injuring ten others.

AT a meeting of the Canadian Farmers' Institute held at Toronto a motion advocating "free corn from America" was carried. Farners claim it is cheaper to import corn than to raise it.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY bodies were recovered from the mine at Abersychan, England, where the explosion occurred. Many affecting scenes were witnessed. Among them the discovery of grouped bodies of a father and five sons.

THE Duke of Orleans, son of the Count of Paris, pretender to the throne of France, was arrested in Paris for violating the Expulsion law by returning to France.

SAMUEL VANDUSEN ABBOTT, the seventeen-year-old son of an admiral in the British Navy, and grandson of Samuel B. Vandusen, a wealthy metal broker, of New York, shot himself dead at his grandfather's house.

ALFRED MARCEAU, an engineer, was caught between his locomotive and the end of a parlor car at Saranac Lake, and so badly injured that he died.

REV. ROSWELL D. JEFFREY, said to be the oldest colored clergyman in the State, died in Rochester, aged 85 years old.

THE police of Rochester, after forcing their way into a man's apartments, found him thrusting his wife through a third story window. The woman when rescued was badly cut.

SERVICES commemorative of the massacre of the Dutch by Indians and French at Schenectady 200 years ago were held in the First Reformed Church in that town. The church was crowded to suffocation. The interior was decorated with Dutch and American flags.

GREAT MINE DISASTER.

A Hundred and Fifty Men Entombed in an English Colliery.

A cable dispatch from London says: An explosion occurred in a colliery at Abersychan, in Monmouthshire. Three hundred miners were imprisoned and for several hours no communication could be had with them. An opening was finally effected, and at noon many of them had been rescued. Rescuing parties are still searching for those remaining in the mine. It is feared that it will be impossible to rescue the miners who are still imprisoned. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon forty bodies have been taken from the mine.

The cause of the explosion was the flooding of pits adjacent to that in which the explosion occurred. By the flooding of these pits gas was dislodged and forced into the pit, where work was in progress, and there it ignited and exploded. There must have been a great quantity of gas, as the explosion had tremendous force. It was heard at a distance of a mile. All the gearing in the shaft was thrown into the air as if from the mouth of a volcano, and simultaneously a vast bright volume of flame shot upward, followed by a dense heavy column of smoke.

The first party of rescuers organized endeavored to penerate the pit through the old workings. They got far enough to be able to see groups of the dead, but they could not reach them, and were compelled to retreat by the suffocating volumes of smoke that rose in that direction. Upon the first appearance of a diminution in the volume of smoke rescuers went down the main shaft and reached the scene of the catastrophe. They rescued a large number of miners yet alive, but all very badly burned, and they brought out sixty dead bodies, nearly all so multilated that the recognition of their identity is impossible. The latest estimate of the dead is 150.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN is just seventy years old.

SENATOR HAWLEY practices on the violin every day.

MR. GLADSTONE keeps six private secretaries at work.

SPAIN'S little King has an income of one million dollars a year.

THE White House will soon contain a portrait of Grover Cleveland.

CHIEF JUSTICE CORLISS, of North Dakota, is only thirty-one years of age.

SENATOR GORMAN is an expert on baseball, and was formerly a noted amateur player.

IN June next King Leopold's jubilee will be appropriately celebrated at Liege, Belgium.

CARDINAL NEWMAN is eighty-eight years old, but still clear-headed and physically spry and active.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER never permits wine to be served at any of his entertainments.

JAMES WHISTLER, London's eccentric American painter, is comining over for a visit in the spring.

CALVIN S. BRICE, Ohio's new Senator, will occupy James Gordon Bennett's villa at Newport next season.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S friends are apprehensive again about his health, which is said to be much impaired.

SENATOR INGALLS'S daily luncheon at the Senate restaurant consists of nine oysters fresh from the shells.

DR. MCCOSH, ex-President of Princeton, didn't stop teaching until he had educated thirty-seven college Presidents.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE, the humorist, is a little man who talks in a sharp, quick way. He is tired of humorous writing.

AMONG the many messages of sympathy received by Secretary Tracy were cablegrams from Queen Victoria and the King of Italy.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Bulgaria, will, according to a London journal, shortly wed "an immensely wealthy American Catholic."

THE richest man in Alabama is H. F. De Bordeleben, a Birmingham iron manufacturer, who is supposed to be worth about $8,000,000.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES always retires at the same hour, eats dinner in the middle of the day and walks at least two miles every twenty-four hours.

MONEY is being raised for the erection of a monumental statue of Commodore Vanderbilt on the campus of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER has a full beard, dresses better than most authors and lives at Harttord, between Mark Twain and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

PRINCE ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, and his wife will have receptions in every Canadian city and town they visit during their tour through the Dominion.

BUFFALO BILL is quoted as saying that he does not wonder that Christopher Columbus wanted to get away from Spain, as he felt very much that way himself.

SENATOR WADE HAMPTON comes from an old and formerly wealthy Southern family. At the outbreak of the war he had from 2000 to 3000 slaves on his plantations.

THE Khan of Khiva and the Emin of Bokhara are to make a tour through Europe this year, but the Russian Government stipulated that they are not to visit England.

THE Emperor of Russia has been in a state of insane panic, the result being that he has sunk into the deepest despondency, and constantly insists that his end is approaching.

ASTONISHMENT is expressed by many people upon learning that Mr. Blaine and Mr. Randall never studied law. One began his career as a merchant, and the other as a journalist.

THE first cash John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil Company fame, ever had was twenty-five cents, which he earned by working for a farmer so that he might go to the circus.

JOHN JACOB ASTOR, the millionaire New Yorker, is a burly-looking man of weighty moustache and well-seasoned countenance, and walks up Broadway every fine afternoon, three inches shorter than his son, who is six-foot-three.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has issued an order that in future no paintings or statues or busts of himself or of any members of the royal family either alive or dead, are to be purchased with any public funds for galleries or public institutions.

LETTERS from Tientsin, China, report terrible suffering from overcrowding and starvation. The roads leading to the large cities are crowded with famishing refugees, and the people are offering their children for sale.

THE MARKETS.

6 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 65	@	5 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	4 00
Sheep	5 00	@	6 50
Lambs	6 90	@	7 25
Hogs—Live	4 10	@	4 30
Dressed	4	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 45
Patents	4 65	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	85½	@	86⅛
Rye—State	57	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	50	@	52
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	25	@	38¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	32
Mixed Western	27½	@	30
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.70c
Butter—State Creamery	14	@	20
Dairy, fair to good	10	@	17
West. Im. Creamery	9	@	20
Factory	8	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10½
Skims—Light	4	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	14	@	14½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 95
Sheep—Medium to Good	5 25	@	5 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 00	@	6 85
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 20	@	4 25
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	83½	@	84
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	33¼
Oats—No. 2, White	27	@	27½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	66	@	67
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 10	@	5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow	36	@	41
Oats—No. 2 White	30	@	35½
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	5¼
Lambs	5	@	7
Hogs—Northern	4¼	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 40	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Feb	80¼	@	84¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Feb	36	@	36¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	29¼
Potatoes—Rose	58	@	65
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

"Tell me," the teacher, smiling, said,
"The name of names most dear."
And she glanced at each thoughtful little face
As she waited the answer to hear.
But startled was she when a hand was raised,
And a face between smiles and tears
Was turned to her and in eager tone,
A little maid's answer—all her own—
Was lisped: "Please, Miss, Dr. Pierce."

The teacher laughed heartily as she told her friends, but when she discovered that the little one's mother had for years been a sufferer from disease peculiar to her sex, and had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she felt like hugging the little darling whose answer thus spoke her love for her mother.

Thousands of women bless the day when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first brought to their attention.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and delicate ailments, sold by druggists, under a **positive guarantee** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee printed on its wrapper, and faithfully carried out by the proprietors for many years.

As an invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon; being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms, commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

A Book of 160 pages, on Woman: Her Diseases and their Self-cure, mailed (*sealed in plain envelope*) on receipt of ten cents, in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE
for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be **treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
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We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture. Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa

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This preparation contains the stimulating properties of the *Hypophosphites* and fine *Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.* Used by physicians all the world over. It is *as palatable as milk.* Three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. A perfect Emulsion, better than all others made. For all forms of *Wasting Diseases, Bronchitis,* *CONSUMPTION,* Scrofula, and as a Flesh Producer there is nothing like SCOTT'S EMULSION.
It is sold by all Druggists. Let no one by profuse explanation or impudent entreaty induce you to accept a substitute.

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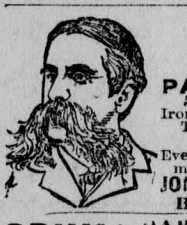

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Safe and always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for *Diamond Brand*, in red, metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter,* by return mail. *Name Paper.*
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Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.
CONSUMPTION

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We will have to reduce our stock, so as to give us room to start on.
Everything quoted here is less than the value.

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Children's Rubber Boots, $1.25, Misses', $1.25, Ladies', $1.50, Men's, $2.40 and $2.65.

Boys' Leather Boots, $1.00, up, Men's, $1.70, up.

We call your attention to our line of Oil Grain Goods.

Ladies' Buttoned Shoes reduced to $1.60.

Men's Boots reduced to $2.60. Men's Felt Boots, $2.40—Regular price, $3.00.

We have an overstock of Men's Boots, Nos. 10 and 11. We will give a reduction of 10 per cent. on these two sizes.

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Entire stock of Clothing at cost. All new goods, no trash.

Overcoats, worth $15.00, reduced to $10.00.
" " $10.00, " " $ 7.50.
" " $ 9.00, " " $ 6.00.

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Haps and Blankets, each, 90 cents, up. $3.50 kind reduced to $2.75; all others in proportion.

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Bargains in Carpets, 30, 45, and 60 cents—cheap at 10 cents advance.

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$3.00 suits reduced to $2.40.
$2.50 " " " $2.00.
$1.25 " " " $1.00.
$1.00 " " " $ .90.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

Entire stock Ginghams, Jeans, Corduroys, Cottonades, Table Linen, and Dress Goods. On Shawls, we will give a reduction of 10 per cent.

Hats and Caps. Hats and Caps.

Bargains in Hats and Caps.
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W. C. T. U. Convention.

The fourth semi-annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Huntingdon county, convened in the Methodist Episcopal church at Mapleton, Tuesday morning, February 4, 1890. Owing to the rain, bad traveling and prevailing influenza the most remote unions of the county were not represented, but seventeen regularly appointed delegates met and together with the members of the Mapleton union made a very good convention. The business sessions were entirely harmonious and profitable.

The devotional services, which were given a large share of the time were felt to be particularly rich in blessing and in presence of the Holy sbirit.

The whole service of Tuesday morning was given to prayer and praise, at which nearly every one present took part. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the ladies met again and were led in an hour's devotional service by Mrs. M. S. Wheeler, our National Evangelist, after which the convention was called to order, list of delegates taken and committees appointed on plan of work, resolutions, and time and place of next meeting.

Then followed the reports of local unions.

On Tuesday evening, a most enjoyable entertainment was given by the young people of Mapleton. The great success of the recitations, readings, and music, evinced most careful training and marked interest on the part of those having the matter in charge, all of which was most thankfully appreciated by the convention.

Wednesday morning after a most enjoyable devotional service, led by Mrs. Woods of Huntingdon, the convention opened at 10.30 o'clock. Minutes of previous sessions were read and approved. It was moved by Mrs. Woods and motion prevailed, that Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Morrison, vice president of Mifflin county, and Mrs. Rev. Strawinski be made advisory members of the convention.

During the remarks of the president the subject of establishing a school of methods at the Juniata Valley Camp next August was presented, which Mrs. Morrison, of Mifflin county, followed with still further explanations and the whole matter was left to the Plan of Work committee to bring before the convention.

Mrs. Wheeler then, in the absence of our delegate, Mrs. Rev. McKee, gave a condensed report of the National W. C. T. U. convention at Chicago, dwelling, particularly, on the prevailing spiritual influence.

Mrs. Woods then spoke in commendation of our new state president, in which Mrs. Wheeler most heartily concurred, speaking of the high Christian character of both our presiding officers and corresponding secretary.

Mrs. Westbrook, the corresponding secretary of the county, gave her report, after which followed the reports of superintendents of departments.

In the absence of Mrs. Blair, superintendent of evangelistic work, her most earnest report was read. Mrs. Dickson's report of jail work and visit to the county alms house was full of interest.

On the presentation of the needs and claims of the literature department to assistance from the county treasury, it was voted to ask every local union to have some kind of an entertainment to raise money within the next three months, and to donate to the county treasury one-half of the proceeds of said entertainment.

Mrs. Williamson gave an earnest appeal for her "Y" department, so dear to her heart, but on account of ill health felt she ought to give up this work. This step met with emphatic disapproval and she was urged to retain her work at least the rest of the year, and upon the presentation of the resignation of the superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, it was voted to request all superintendents, to retain their departments till the next election of officers.

Owing to the absence of other superintendents, other departments were not reported.

The noon tide hour of prayer having arrived all knelt in silent prayer, after which Mrs. Wheeler led audibly.

At 2 o'clock a most precious half hour's devotion was led by Mrs. Rev. Strawinski, of Newton Hamilton,

After reading and approval of minutes, the reports of committees were discussed and unanimously adopted. After due consideration of the question of the school of methods, it was decided by a rising vote to unite with Mifflin and other adjoining counties, in preparation for this new work, and the detail of the county's share of the work was left to the executive committee.

All unfinished business being disposed of the convention adjourned at 4, p. m.

At seven o'clock, a public address on the crusade, was given by Mrs. Wheeler, of which the large audience gave its appreciation by most marked attention. During the evening most appropriate selections of music were finely rendered by the choir. The recitation "John Darrell's Dream" was well received.

Thus closed one of the most pleasant and successful convention the county W. C. T. U. ever held. The following resolution was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be extended to the people of Mapleton for their kindness and hospitality; to the pastor and officers of the M. E. church for the use of their building; to the young people of Mapleton, for their delightful and instructive entertainment; and to the sexton.

Saltillo.

Miss Ada Stake and Newton Wagoner were married last week, and the small boys attempted to serenade the happy couple in the usual small boy way, when the Saltillo silver cornet band came up and awakened the evening air to the strains of sweet music. The small boys gave way to congratulations and music.

Miss Jessie Hillard gave a party last week to her little friends. She received quite a lot of glass-ware and other presents. All were pleased with her entertaining powers.

Rev. Leilich, of Three Springs, is holding quite a revival at that place. He has twenty-eight seekers, and has witnessed fourteen conversions.

B. Shope made war on the race bridge again last week, and there is more music predicted for the future.

B. W. Beck, our new ticket agent, left Saturday for Shade Gap where he intends to make arrangements to move his family to this place. His office is filled during his absence by a Mr. Cox, of Rockhill.

Mr. Harkins, our school teacher has been quite sick for over a week, but it is rumored he will be able to open school next Monday morning. "Young America" feels badly in need of a pedagogue as time seems to hang heavily on their hands and the small boys are wishing "school was tooken up."

Dr. Stever has been quite busy in and around Saltillo, but all his patients are improving under his watchful care.

Henry T. Weaver received last Wednesday a "young miller" in the guise of a rosy cheeked, cherub boy, and I presume the young man has been apprenticed for twenty-one years.

Rev. Smith still continues to draw the unconverted to the front ranks, and into the fold.

Sam Thomas is contracting for the weatherboarding, painting and porch-building of his already pleasant home.

Miss Effie Fulton and Sherman Sollers were married at Mount Union, on Wednesday evening, February 5 1890 by Rev. Schriber. They returned home on the evening train in time to be serenaded and receive congratulations.

R. W. Hudson has bought the blacksmith shop belonging to William Sollers and intends to commence building a new house on the site in the near future.

Rev. Frederick H. Senft is here visiting his mother and friends, and assisting Rev. Bradford in holding a protracted meeting in the Baptist church. This meeting is growing in much interest. One conversion was witnessed Sunday night.

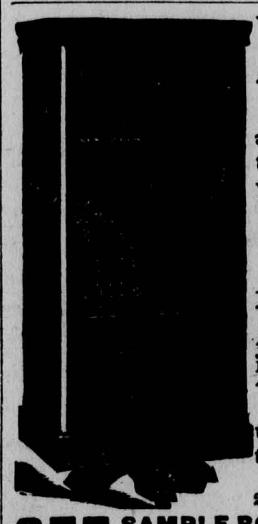
Miss Anna Parks has been quite sick for the last week. I hope she will make the last case of "la grippe" in this county.

George Sleeman has not been well, although he attempteb to stick to business.

Jimmie Heaton of Cassville paid Saltillo a flying visit last week, also Milton Greene, of the same city.

E. B. T. R. R. Company have replaced the old rails with new steel ones, for over a mile, running through Saltillo.

Rumor says the "race dwellers" are going to fill that abominable little ditch and thereby wipe it out of existence, and let all forget it ever existed.



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FOR
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Sept. 5, 1889.